The North Carolinian.

A Daily Democratic, White Man's Newspaper.

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The North Carolinian.

A DAILY DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,

Conducted on the principle that this is a white man's government, and must be controlled by white men.

THOS. J. LEE, Business Manager.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is mailed to subscribers at Eight Dollars a Year—Four Dollars for Six Months.

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Raleigh, Friday, March 6, 1868.

Democratic Address of the West Virginia Convention.

To the People of West Virginia:

We invite your attention to a review of the general political situation, its evils, and their remedy. Since 1861 the harmony of this nation has been sadly disturbed. For four years of the intervening time, the interruption of peaceful relations was due to a state of war. The practical disunion existing since 1865 is referable to a course of Congressional action, wicked in motive, illegal in character, and ruinous in result. While the war for the Union was in progress, its successful issue was anticipated as the guaranty of prompt reunion and permanent peace. Such a consummation was the aim of patriotic efforts in the field, the object of solemn pledges in the halls of Congress, and the confident expectation of the masses of the people. The war has long since ended. The rebellion has long since been crushed. Every obstacle placed by Southern movement in the way of the nation's unity has long since been removed. Nevertheless, disappointment waits upon the people's wish. The pledges of Congress have been repudiated. The triumphs of our armies have been neutralized, and the purposes of the brave men who secured them have been shamefully defeated. A dissolution more disastrous than that now existing between the Southern States and the Federal government could scarcely have been brought about by the success of the rebellion. A condition of affairs so much at variance with the wishes and interest of the people of our entire country demands a reference to the acts and aims of those who produce it.

CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

For more than two years the Southern States have desired to renew their old relations to the government. Congress has constantly prevented that resumption. They are entitled to be restored upon the basis of the federal constitution. Congress has confessedly thrown aside that instrument, and obstructed restoration with terms and conditions of its own prescribing. Affecting to desire the perpetuity of the Republic, it has made a deadly assault upon republican institutions. Professing to aim at the salvation of the Union, it has wrought the destruction of ten of the States. The right of each State to regulate its own internal affairs, enfranchise its own voters, and choose its own rulers and law-makers, is as sacred as our constitution, and as indestructible as our government. Without it republican liberty is worthless, for when the people cease to be free citizens of the States they become the subjects of unlimited and irresponsible federal power. When Congress abolished the local government of the South, it violated a vital principle in our system. When it erected military establishments in their stead, it introduced the most abominable features of despotism. In further pursuance of its purposes, Congress has thrown the political power of the South into negro hands. To assure this result, it has disfranchised the white population by hundreds of thousands. Enfranchising the blacks, it has made voters of the ignorant, vicious and the brutal; legislators of those who regard liberty as license, and law as the instrument of revenge; and rulers of a class whose ideas of government, like their notions of religion, tend directly and inevitably to barbarism.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND ITS RESULTS.

Having given the negro the right to vote and the power to rule, Congress confesses his incompetency for either by insisting that the bayonet of the soldier, the disfranchisement of the citizen, and the supervision of the Freedmen's Bureau are necessary to sustain him in his new relations. By such declarations the dominant party would justify the continuance of military despotism erected within the Southern States. Before we sanction this iniquity, let us examine its results. It found civil governments in successful operation: it abolished those governments, and made the will of brigadier generals supreme for all purposes. Southern elections are ordered, supervised and approved or set aside by district commanders. Southern justice is what the bayonet may provide. Southern law is what the sword may decree. Southern peace is the patient submission of a conquered people; a peace threatened by impending negro insurrections, which white seditionists are inciting, and liable at any moment to disappear before the terrible tumult of social anarchy. The military government found business reviving, and enterprise struggling to repair the ravages of the war. They abolished labor, and offered army rations as a premium on negro idleness. The country cease to produce, and trade and commerce with other sections perished. Capital left a land which promised soon to be given over to confiscation. General poverty followed the encouraged idolence of the laboring classes. Actual and almost universal destitution exists among the people; the unhappy victims of Congressional cruelty must become pensioners upon national charity or perish from starvation. Hordes of thriftless and discontented negroes, passionate almost to brutality, induced to vice by idleness, incited to violence by evil counsellors, fed and pampered at the public cost, with a great army for their protection, roam at will throughout the land upon a mission of evil, carrying dismay to the hearts of helplessness and innocence, and shocking civilization with the worst of nameless crimes. Such is the condition of the South. A military despotism is over her people. The hand of lawless violence threatens them. Desolation reigns on every hand. About them are the graves of their countless dead. The past is strewn with the wreck of their greatness. Present suffering surrounds them. Their future is thick with peril and dark with gathering misfortune. The foes of the nation are at her feet. Broken in spirit, stripped of fortune, wasted, ragged, wretched and ruined, their situation invoked the magnanimity of kindred manhood and appeals to the generous mercy of a noble enemy.

DISTRESS AT THE SOUTH PRODUCES PROSTRATION AT THE NORTH.

The evil influence of bayonet reconstruction is not confined to the South. The entire country feels it. Northern factories are silent because Southern pockets are empty. Western granaries and storehouses are full, but poverty possesses their ancient market, and their former buyers are now begging bread. A commercial crash is imminent and business stands still and trembles at the prospect. The manufacturing interests of the nation are crippled and almost crushed. The spindle is motionless; the shuttle is silent; the forge and the furnace are deserted; the workshop is vacant; the mill is closed. The hands of the artisan are unemployed and empty; his children are starving, homeless and in rags. The impoverishment of the South throws the entire burden of *taxation* upon the North and West. The Southern States can render no assistance while the government grinds them with an iron heel. If their people shared its benefits they would be impelled to productive ability. As they partake only of its severities, they could not support it if they would, and so long as it oppresses them, if they are fit to be freedmen, they would not support it if they could.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PURPOSE.

The declarations of leading Republicans in Congress leave no room to doubt that the action of that body has been taken with reference to the unity of the Radical party, rather than the unity of the American Republic. The National Legislature has become a mere machine for the manufacture of radical majorities. Its material is the worst and lowest class of humanity, barely rescued from the brutality of the savage state by contact with civilization. A system which is based upon negro stupidity, supported by bayonets and designed to secure partisan triumphs through the enslavement of men of our own race, may be instituted here through force and fraud, but if it can endure in this land the American people have learned liberty to no purpose and well deserve to be taught its value under the stern tutelage of tyranny which awaits them in the future of radical supremacy.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

In its management of our financial affairs, the dominant party has enacted the grossest folly and injustice. Repeated contraction of the currency have caused incalculable commercial disasters. A still more dangerous measure of contraction is now proposed in the Senate, by which the legal tenders are to be withdrawn from circulation and replaced by interest bearing bonds. If property and business do not enter an effective protest, the results will be little short of general ruin.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The national debt amounts to $2,500,000,000. It cost the holders $1,250,000,000. The party in power would pay it in gold dollar for dollar. They would give to the bondholders a currency different from and better than that used by the people. Specie for the money lenders and paper for the masses is the end of their financial policy. A discrimination so palpable and unfair is an insult to the popular sense of justice. By the terms of the act of issue, greenbacks are made legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Even the soldiers of the Republic accepted paper as the price of their toils and hardships. Is the patriotism of cash more valuable than the public devotion, which fights and bleeds, and dies! Labor receives its wages in paper; the products of the farm, the goods of the merchant, professional fees, all prices and values among the people, are paid in paper. If that kind of money is good for the masses, good to buy all things, from the sweat of labor to the blood of valor, why should it not suffice for the redemption of the Federal securities!

EXEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

Under Radical management, the bonds are exempt from taxation. Receiving from the government the same protection with their property, they pay not a dollar to its support. Such exclusive privilege establishes an aristocracy of money in the midst of a Republic of labor. Toil is taxed; bonds are exempt. Toil produces; bonds consume. Toil builds our public improvements; bondholders enjoy their benefits at no cost. Toil supports our courts, pays our legislators, and defrays the general expenses of the government; bondholders partake of the blessings of all and contribute to the sustenance of none. A policy which makes labor so completely tributary to capital is anti-republican in its effect upon the masses. We greatly mistake the temper of the people if they do not demand that this wrong be promptly righted by such repeals and enactments as will compel all property alike to share the burdens of taxation.

THE REVENUE SYSTEM.

Radicalism derives the bulk of the Federal revenue from home productions and the necessaries of life. Over sixteen thousand articles, including almost everything that supports life or lightens labor, are now the subjects of taxation. Hence the great disparity between wages and the cost of living. Frauds upon the revenue are another characteristic of the present system. The laws are evaded, the officers are bribed; the country is robbed. Over one hundred millions of dollars were lost last year through downright villainy, and the deficiencies of wealthy knaves must be made good by toiling honesty.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

A large portion of the taxes now raised is applied to worse than useless purposes. The Freedmen's Bureau costs twelve millions annually, a sum equal to the entire yearly expense of the government under some of the earlier administrations. That institution feeds, clothes and supports a host of malignant Southern haters, negro fanatics and greedy adventurers, backed by the federal army. It has done more to breed bitterness and discontent among the Southern people than the war itself. The military establishments at the South are another kind of useless and extravagant expenditure. It is costing from sixty to one hundred millions annually.—High Radical authority estimates that it will take ten years to reconstruct the South by the present process. The lowest possible amount for which this partisan enterprise can be completed will be eight hundred millions of dollars. Are the people of this nation to be impoverished, in order that the days of niggerism and fanaticism may be long in the land? Are the masses of the country to be mercilessly taxed, robbed and ruined, in order that corruption may prosper, love of power be satisfied, and the supremacy of Radicalism be assured? We look for such a response to these questions as will wipe out the abominations of the bayonet, restore civil and constitutional governments to the South, exclude the African element from the sphere of politics, and re-establish the American Union upon the ancient foundations of equal justice and popular affection.

A REMEDY POSSIBLE.

Let us recur to the remedy for the manifold wrongs to which we have referred. The reconstruction question, whatever difficulties it may present to bitter partisans, is capable of a safe and easy adjustment through the exercise of an honest and liberal patriotism. The simple application of the principles of the Federal Constitution will remove every obstacle and effect a peaceful, permanent, and satisfactory settlement. If that instrument possesses the perfection with which every lover of his country invests it, it will not be found wanting at the critical juncture. The Constitution which has blessed the people with liberty and crowned this land with greatness will not now prove inadequate to the designs of its authority and leave the vital interests of the Union at the mercy of rude chances and political passions. Let its provisions be applied, and representatives of the South, elected by the only qualified voters of that section, will take their seats in Congress, subject only to the condition imposed upon members from other parts of the land; the natural relations between the Southern States and the General Government will be resumed, and the Union of the States, triumphantly restored, will return in form, in fact, and freedom to the original glory of her first and best estate. The restoration of the South will open the way to great financial relief. When her people are relieved of the domination of the bayonets and the blacks, they will be encouraged to productive pursuits; general prosperity will revive their palsied energies, and their assistance will be happily felt in removing the great burden of debt which now impedes the national progress. The costly national nuisance, the Freedmen's Bureau, will be abolished, and common sense having mastered the situation will decree that negroes, like white men, must either work or starve. The expensive Southern military establishment will be acknowledged unnecessary, and with their disappearance tax-payers will thank God and take courage. A fair taxation of the Federal securities will yield many millions of revenue. The national banks suggest another opportunity of retrenchment. They own between three and four hundred millions in Federal bonds, upon which they draw interest. These bonds are deposited with the Government, and for every $100,000 so deposited, they receive $90,000 in national bank notes. These notes constitute their circulation, and with them they carry on the business, and earn the profits of banking proper. The interest accruing on their deposited bonds is so much premium paid them, in addition to the regular earnings of their business. They receive the benefit of just ninety per cent. more capital than they have invested, and this gratuitous premium comes from the pockets of the people. Justice requires that this sum amounting to between twenty and thirty millions annually, be saved to the public. The simple process of recalling the national bank notes and substituting for the bonds legal tenders as banking currency will effect the needed result, and another shilloole for the earnings of laborers will be effectually stopped. In the matter of revenue, fewer articles could be taxed, and through a more perfect and more honest mode of assessment and collection, much larger returns could be realized. Congressional extravagance and corruption should be reformed. Investigating committees should be abolished. Land grants and railroad swindles should be abandoned. The Indian wars, like the last, should be avoided. Terrestrial purchases should be suspended. Countless other modes of waste and fraud could be corrected, and a portion of the savings set aside for the final redemption of the debt. A sinking fund for this purpose, made up of bond taxation, the premium paid the national banks and the money wasted in Africanizing the South, would redeem every dollar of the debt in less than twenty years. The way to this desired end could be opened by the substitution of legal tenders for the bonds as rapidly as may be consistent with safety. Millions now paid in interest would thus be economized, and, with the aid of a restored and producing South, the end of our financial troubles would speedily approach.

CONCLUSION.

Having thus attempted to set forth your wrongs, and the possibility of a remedy, we now appeal to you to work out the needed reformation. Whatever evils may result from bad government, the people are the sufferers. Whatever reforms are effected must be brought about by and through the people themselves. The people have it in their power to remove the giant iniquities whose shadows darken the land. They have but to speak, and the enemies of their peace would be powerless, the dignity of the constitution and the laws will be vindicated, and their now imperilled country rescued from impending danger, purified and strengthened by its trials, will resume its majestic march in the paths of greatness, happiness and freedom. A movement has been inaugurated in this city for the organization of the friends of law and order and honest government, as against the forces of Radicalism in West Virginia. The movement will extend to every county; it will find co-operation in every township and school district in the State. We invite and urge you to join hands in the great work of political redemption.

Other States have taken the lead and are already enjoying the first fruits of victory. From Connecticut to California, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the people have interchanged the tidings of deliverance, and both oceans have heard their wild shout of gladness and triumph. The Central States of Ohio and Pennsylvania have responded with glorious deeds that yet thrill the nation. The Empire State has arisen with a mighty proclamation for the right, and the manifestation of her power, like the restless march of a conquering host, points out the path of destiny and bids the nation follow. Already we hear the footsteps of approaching political revolution. It is advancing with an energy that gives assurance of its triumphant progress even unto the end.—Let the people of Virginia fall in with the hosts that move to the rescue of our government and its institutions. While others are fighting and triumphing, let them, too, participate in the struggle and contribute to the result. We invoke your aid in your own behalf, in behalf of good government, and the attendant blessings of justice, liberty and progress. Unite for the restoration of your lost prosperity. Labor for the overthrow of organized fanaticism, corruption and folly. Act, act, act for the sake of peace, Union, freedom and humanity.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION OF THE CONSERVATIVE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

A State Committee, to consist of a chairman and thirty members—six of whom shall reside in Raleigh and three in each judicial district—to be appointed by the State Convention.

The committee shall have power to maintain its organization by filling vacancies, &c., and shall take charge of all matters relating to organization, registrations, &c., and a proper canvass of the State.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

The members of the State Committee in each judicial district shall constitute a district Committee for their respective districts and shall appoint a Chairman, and shall take charge of all matters relating to county organization, &c., in their respective districts; and shall report all matters relating thereto, to the Chairman of the State Committee.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

It is recommended that each County, by popular meetings or through the medium of existing organization, appoint a County Committee, to consist of at least two persons from each Captain's District within its limits.

The County Committee shall take charge of all matters of registration, local organization, &c., within the County, and is requested to make monthly reports to the Chairman of the District Committee, and when necessary, to inform him of such local matters as may require the attention of the District Committee.

It is further recommended that each County Committee cause to be enrolled the names of all the registered voters of their county, who are willing to act and vote with this organization—no man to be thus enrolled without his express consent; and, also, that they cause to be enrolled on a separate list the names of all those who are entitled to register, but who have not done so, and that they use every exertion to secure their registration and active co-operation.

PLATFORM.

The Conservative people of North Carolina, having by their delegates assembled in Convention at Raleigh, on the 5th of February, 1868, to consider the present anomalous condition of the State, and of the country, and to consult together upon the grievances which now afflict and threaten them, and the course of action proper to be adopted in the trying circumstances which surround them, do resolve and declare

1. Our unalterable devotion to the principles of Constitutional liberty, and our fealty to the government of the United States, as set forth in the Federal Constitution. That we sincerely and in good faith accept the legitimate and legal results of the late war, and do hereby reiterate our oft repeated declaration, that we most heartily desire peace and concord with our sister States, and with the entire people of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That regarding the Constitution of the United States as the source of all power in the administration of the government, and that the powers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial department are equal and co-ordinate, as defined by that instrument, we do respectfully and solemnly protest against the enforcement upon our people, of the Reconstruction Acts, and policy of Congress, as unconstitutional, unwise and destructive to society, and violative of that great principle of American politics, that each State shall have the exclusive control of its own internal offices.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the great and all absorbing issue, now soon to be presented to the people of the State, is negro suffrage and negro equality, if not supremacy, and whether hereafter in North Carolina and the South, the white man is to be placed politically and as a consequence, socially, upon a footing of equality with the negro, and, in many localities, subject to his government as a superior. That we are utterly opposed to such change in our government and in our social relations, and that we do hereby earnestly recommend to the people of the State to manfully meet the issue now attempted to be forced upon them, and to use every proper measure within their power to avert the impending mischief.

4. *Resolved*, That while we are unalterably opposed to political and social equality with the black race, we yet have no unjust prejudicies against that race, that we are determined, by just laws, to protect them fully in all their civil rights, and to confer upon them all privileges which can be done consistently with the safety and welfare of both races.

5. *Resolved*, That the distressed and impoverished condition of our people earnestly demands the speediest and wisest measures of relief that the Legislature can devise.

6. *Resolved*, That this Convention recognizes, with feelings of gratitude, the heroic and patriotic efforts of the President of the United States, to restore the Union and harmony and good will among the American people.

7. *Resolved*, That this Convention regards the Supreme Court of the United States as the legitimate expounder in the last resort of the Constitution—and believe that its rights and powers, in that respect, should be preserved intact as established by law in the earlier and better days of the republic, and that any serious impairment thereof, by legislation or otherwise, will be destructive to the best interests of the country, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

8. *Resolved*, That despairing of any restoration of the Southern States under the conduct of that organization which now controls the proceedings of Congress, waiving all former party feeling and prejudice, this Convention does most unhesitatingly recommend and invite the hearty co-operation of all the good people of North Carolina with the Democrats, and Conservative men of the North and West, who are now nobly struggling for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States, and the restoration of the Southern States to their rights in the Union, on the solid foundation of harmony and peace.

9. *Resolved*, That this Convention elect four delegates and four alternates for the State at large, to represent the conservative people of North Carolina in the next Democratic National Convention, and that it recommend to the conservative people of the several Congressional Districts, to appoint delegates at an early day to represent them in said Convention.

10. *Resolved*, That when an election shall be ordered for the ratification of a new State Constitution, the Executive Committee for the State, hereafter to be appointed by this Convention, be instructed, if the time shall be sufficient to call a Convention of the Conservative people of the State, to put in nomination candidates for the various State offices whose election shall then be ordered, and if there shall not be sufficient time to call said Convention, to put in nomination sound Conservative men for said office.

CONSERVATIVE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Thomas Bragg, Raleigh, Chairman.
R. C. Badger, Esq., " Secretary.
1st District—Hon. W. N. H. Smith, Wm. A. Moore, Mills H. Eure.
2nd District—H. R. Bryan, Geo. V. Strong, T. S. Kenan.
3rd District—Hon. Geo. Howard, J. J. Davis, M. W. Ransom.
4th District—J. M. Leach, L. Brown, J. T. Morehead, Jr.
5th District—E. D. Hall, A. McLean, Hon. T. S. Ashe.
6th District—R. M. Armfield, W. M. Robbins J. H. Wilson.
7th District—Plato Durham, A. C. Avery, M. L. McCorkle.
8th District—R. M. Stokes, Cassius Gudger, W. L. Love.
At Raleigh: Hon. A. S. Merrimon, Hon. D. G. Fowle, Gen. W. R. Cox, Seaton Gales, J. P. H. Russ, Moses A. Bledsoe and R. C. Badger.

CONSERVATIVE CANVASSERS.

Alamance County—Dr John A Moore, James A Graham, James E Boyd, George Patterson, Sr, T M Holt.
Anson—Thomas S Ashe, Arch'd Niven, C R Liles, W G Smith, W P Kendall.
Beaufort—Thomas Sparrow, James B Stickney, Churchill Gorham, F B Satterthwaite, Edward S Marsh.
Burke—Thos G Walton, S C W Tate, Dr David Berry, Andrew Shuford, Jno F Merrill.
Brunswick—Capt D C Allen, Samuel R Chinnis, Col S D Thurston, Thos Drew, Asa Ross.
Cabarrus—William S Harris, John M Long, Dr L S Bingham, Dr F M Henderson, Frank Rogers, Samuel Pharr, P. B. Means.
Caldwell—Maj W H Malone, Gen S F Patterson, Edward W Jones, Rev Isaac Oxford, R H Moody.
Camden—Col D D Ferebee, Dr Muller, C G Luke, W B Ferebee and Willis Sanderlin.
Chatham—M Q Waddell, John Manning, Jr, H A London, Jr, B J Howze, James F Rives.
Carteret—Dr L W Martin, L S Oglesby, John M Perry, Samuel Letters, Ben H Bell.
Catawba—Dr Ellis, Dr Turner Abernathy, Jonas Cline, G James, Capt Helton.
Caswell—Bedford Brown, John Kerr, Thomas Donoho, S P Hill, G W Thompson.
Cleaveland—Col Lee M McAfee, J. W. Gidney, H D Lee, H Cabaniss and A R Homesley.
Columbus—John W Ellis, W J Stanley, Forney George, V V Richardson, J M McGougan.
Craven—Henry R Bryan, Alexander C Latham, Wm C Snead, John Hughes, Dr P E Hines, H T Guion, Alex Justice.
Currituck—Dr W H Lassell, Burwell M Baxter, James M Woodhouse, William Shaw, T C Humphreys.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Henry Walser, Jr, F C Robbins, J H Welborn, M H Pinnix.
Duplin—Prof N B Webster, Col Wm A Allen, Capt A J Brown, Wm R Ward, J D Stanford, J. E. Hussey.
Gaston—W T Shipp, Edmund Wilkes, Robert Holland, Col Wm Stowe, Eph Black.
Granville—Col J S Amis, B A Jenkins, N E Cannady, W H P Jenkins, T L Hargrove.
Guilford—Peter Adams, Sr, David F Caldwell, Rev Calvin H Wiley, Nereus Mendenhall, Samuel Rankin, Jr.
Halifax—Edward Conigland, Mason L Wiggins, Dr Henry Mason, R H Smith, William H. Day.
Hertford—J J Yeates, Dr G C Moore, Jas G Slaughter, Dr R H Smoot, Dr R H Shields.
Iredell—Thomas A Nicholson, J H Hill, R A McLaughlin, R R Dempster, Colonel John Malt.
Jones—R R Jones, C B Koonce, E S Franks, H C Foscue, F Foy, E M Foscue.
Johnston—J H Abell, L R Waddell, C B Sanders, W H Avera, Seth Woodall.
Lenoir—Dr H W Blount J C Wooten, A Munroe, G F Whitfield, Wm J Pope.
Lincoln—W J Hoke, D Schenck, W A Graham, W F Hynes, J A Caldwell.
McDowell—Gen Alney Burgin, A M Erwin W W Fleming, Dr John Yancey, Dr McCoy.
Moore—Gen D Dowd, Dr Jno Shaw, Capt Jas D McIver, Capt George Wilcox, Dr H Turner.
Northampton—Gen T J Person, R B Peebles, Dr J C Jacobs, N Thomas Mason, W W Peebles, Dr W S Copeland.
Orange—Jones Watson, John F Lyon, W W Guess, John W Graham, R F Webb.
Onslow—John W Shackleford, E W Farrell, Henry H Sanderlin, M L F Rhese, W P Ware.
Pitt—E C Yellowley, Dr C J O'Hagan, G W Johnson, Henry Shepherd, W R Williams, Jesse Stancill, Abram Cox, L G Little.
Richmond—B F Little, W D Townsend, James T Rosser, James P Leak, John Johnson.
Robeson—John Leach, N A McLean, Giles Leitch, John H McEachern, Thomas Morrisey.
Rowan—F E Shober, W H Bailey, Kerr Craige, W A Hanck, Isaac M Shaver, T W Keen, Rich'd Cowan.
Rutherford—L P Erwin, Joseph Carson, G W Whitesides, Thos S Duffy and W H Miller.
Sampson—Col A A McKoy, Wm S Devane, R C Holmes, Dr A C Bizzell, Dr J S Murphy.
Surry—H M Waugh, H C Hampton, —— Gilmer, Dr Jos Hollingsworth, N H Gwyn.
Wayne—S Newton, Geo V Strong, Wm G Morisey, E A Wright, George Jarvis.
Wilkes—Dr C L Cooke, Dr James Calloway, E A Welbourne, Dr Tyre York, Phineas Horton.
Wake—Charles M Busbee, J Q DeCarteret, Jesse A Norris, Geo Whiting, Jacob Fleming, R W York, Jesse Winburn, G H Alford.
Warren—Col W J Green, Col W A Jenkins, E J Plummer, P R Davis, B M Collins.
Yadkin—Wm A Robbins, J Williams, Sr., Jos Dobson, Aquila Speer, E C Roughton.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

1st. *District.*—Messrs. W. N. H. Smith, of Hertford, M. L. Eure, of Gates, and W. A. Moore, of Chowan.

2nd. *District.*—George Howard, of Edgecombe, F. B. Satterthwaite, of Beaufort, and J. E. Moore, of Martin.

3rd. *District.*—C. S. Wooten, of Wayne, H. R. Bryan, of Craven, and John M. Perry, of Carteret.

4th. *District.*—A. A. McKoy, of Sampson, Thomas S. Kenan, of Duplin, and J. A. Engelhard, of New Hanover.

5th. *District.*—Archibald McLean, of Cumberland, Thos. S. Ashe, of Anson, and W. L. Steele, of Richmond.

6th. *District.*—M. W. Ransom, of Northampton, Jo. J. Davis, of Franklin, Willis H. Jenkins, of Granville.

7th. *District.*—J. T. Morehead, Jr., of Guilford, Livingston Brown, of Caswell, H. A. London, Jr., Chatham.

8th. *District.*—J. M. Leach, of Davidson, W. M. Robbins, of Rowan, Rufus L. Patterson, of Forsythe.

9th. *District.*—Plato Durham, of Cleaveland, J. H. Watson, of Mecklenburg, Jno. F. Hoke, of Lincoln.

10th. *District.*—A. C. Avery, of Burke, R. F. Armfield, of Wilkes, A. F. Simonton, of Iredell. N. Kelsey, of Madison, Robt. Penland, of Yancey.

11th. *District.*—Marcus Erwin, of Buncombe, 12th. *District.*—Cassius Gudger, of Macon, W. L. Love, of Haywood, L. S. Gash, of Henderson.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. *District.*—W. F. Martin, of Pasquotank, R. B. Peebles, of Northampton, P. T. Henry, of Bertie.

2nd. *District.*—Wm. Biggs, of Edgecombe, W. A. Allen, of Duplin, and Maj. Jno. Hughes, of Craven.

3rd. *District.*—D. C. Allen, of Brunswick, A. J. Jones, of Columbus, Rory McNair, of Robeson.

4th. *District.*—H. G. Williams, of Nash, T. D. Snead, of Johnston, W. J. Green, of Warren.

5th. *District.*—Levi M. Scott, of Guilford, S. S. Jackson, of Randolph, Frank C. Robbins, of Davidson.

6th. *District.*—Robt. D. Johnston, of Charlotte, S. H. Walkup, of Union, M. L. McCorkle, of Catawba.

7th. *District.*—Thad. D. Bryson, of Jackson, Jas. H. Merrimon, of Buncombe, A. M. Erwin, of McDowell.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

First District—Currituck, Perquimans, Hertford, Camden, Chowan, Bertie, Pasquotank, Gates.

Second District—Tyrrel, Beaufort, Edgecombe, Hyde, Martin, Washington, Pitt.

Third District—Craven, Greene, Wayne, Carteret, Onslow, Wilson, Jones, Lenoir.

Fourth District—Brunswick, Columbus, Robeson, New Hanover, Bladen, Duplin, Sampson.

Fifth District—Cumberland, Richmond, Stanly, Harnett, Anson, Union, Moore, Montgomery.

Sixth District—Northampton, Wake, Johnson, Warren, Nash, Granville, Halifax, Franklin.

Seventh District—Person, Randolph, Caswell, Orange, Guilford, Rockingham, Chatham, Alamance.

Eighth District—Stokes, Rowan, Surry, Forsyth, Davie, Davidson, Yadkin.

Ninth District—Union, Lincoln, Rutherford, Cabarrus, Gaston, Polk, Mecklenburg, Cleaveland.

Tenth District—Iredell, Caldwell, Alexander, Burke, Wilkes, McDowell.

Eleventh District—Alleghany, Mitchell, Watauga, Buncombe, Ashe, Yancey, Madison.

Twelfth District—Henderson, Macon, Cherokee, Transylvania, Jackson, Haywood, Clay.

1852 AT THE OLD STAND. 1852

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

WE have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing some of the best Buggies, with and without tops; Rockaways, two and four seats; Wagons, spring and plantation, that were ever exhibited in North Carolina, and respectfully solicit a call from all who may design purchasing anything in our line, before they have made a selection.

We are constantly manufacturing of superior material, also, Harness, of every description required in this section of country, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices, and guaranteed to be as represented by the undersigned, at the old Established Shops, on Nash Street.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance from our old friends, and requesta trial from those who have not proved us.

Prices reduced to suit the times. Orders solicited. Very respectfully,

PARKER, MURRAY & CO.

Wilson, N. C., June 19th, 1867, tf.

J. T. MORRIS,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all descriptions; Raymond's Metalic Cases, and wooden coffins of all kinds always on hand.—No. 127, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

Branch House at Raleigh, N. C.

to April 17

NORFOLK.

PIANO FORTE AGENCY.

WILSON & WALKE,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

No. 1 Main Street,

NORFOLK, VA.,

BEG to inform their friends in town and country, and the public, that they are now prepared to execute orders for the following first-class manufacturers, the Agency of all of which they have secured, viz:

Steinway & Sons, New York,
Knabe & Co., Baltimore,
H. F. Miller, Boston,
Groveseen & Co., New York

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

A supply of each of which will always be kept on hand and offered at manufacturers' prices.

The acknowledged reputation of these instruments—being of superior quality—renders unnecessary comment, and our guarantee—which accompanies each Piano—with our large and varied stock to select from, affords unusual advantages to persons in want of a first class instrument. In store and expected

FOUR SPLENDID INSTRUMENTS.

Second-hand Pianos bought, sold and exchanged for new ones. Pianos tuned and repaired by experienced workmen.

Circulars and Catalogues of the above Pianos sent postpaid on application.

WILSON & WALKE.

to Aug 24

TOBACCO! CIGARS!! PIPES!!!

WAREHOUSE OF

HAMBURGER BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS.

Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

CHEWING TOBACCO, SMOKING TOBACCO,

LORILLARD'S, MACABOY,

AND

SCOTCH SNUFFS

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

Importers of all kinds of

PIPES AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing.

We keep the LARGEST STOCK in our line South.

We offer to sell all Goods at the very lowest prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed, or no sale.

Our facilities in buying our Goods enable us to compete with any house in the United States.

For further information, call at

HAMBURGER BROTHERS,

UNDER MECHANICS HALL,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

January 30-tf.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE!

We would respectfully inform the Merchants of North Carolina that we have just received from Manufacturers' hands, our second Fall Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, HATS, &c.

Our stock is again complete in every respect, and we guarantee to furnish all goods in our line at New York wholesale prices.

W. H. TURNER, T. BOTTIMORE, W. C. MARROW, JR., } W. H. TURNER & CO. Norfolk, Va.

REMOVAL.—In order to accommodate the increasing demand upon us for Boots and Shoes, we shall, on or about the 15th of December next, remove to our large and commodious Iron Front Warehouse, Atlantic Block, Main Street.

W. H. TURNER & CO.

Jan. 30, tf.

J. D. REED, (AGENT.)

Practical Hatter, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Umbrellas, Canes, &c., No. 18 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

to Ap 1 10.

The North Carolinian.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Reliable Advertisements are inserted in the DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN at the following rates, by contract, and may be changed in form quarterly:

One Square One Year	$ 50 00
Two Squares One Year	75 00
Three Squares One Year	90 00
Four Squares One Year	100 00
Fourth Column One Year	125 00
Half Column One Year	225 00
Whole Column One Year	400 00

An inch lengthwise the column is a square. Transient matter is charged One Dollar per Square for the first and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion.

All Advertisements in the WEEKLY NORTH CAROLINIAN are charged Fifty Cents a Square for every insertion.

NORFOLK.

TAYLOR, MARTIN & CO.,

Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Bar Iron and Steel, Wagon Material, Belting and Packing, House Furnishing Goods, &c., Circular Front, Corner of Main Street and Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

Nails at Factory prices, Trace Chains, Weed, Hilling and Grub Hoes, Horse Collars and Hames, Axes, Saws, &c., &c.

The trade supplied at Northern prices.

to Feb 27.

WILLIAM LAMB,

General Commission Merchant, Norfolk, Va.

Will sell Cotton and other Southern Produce in Norfolk, or Liverpool, England.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

to Feb 27.

J. M. FREEMAN,

Watchmaker and Jeweler, No. 29 Main Street, Corner of Talbot, Norfolk, Va. Constantly on hand a full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c.

to Aug 18.

C. SCHWARZKOPF,

Importer and Dealer in French China, Crockery and Glass-Ware, No. 55 Main Street, Norfolk, Virginia.

to Aug 24.

WALTER'S NATIONAL HOTEL,

NORFOLK, VA.

J. M. WALTERS, Proprietor.

To August 28.

E. VANCE,

Norfolk, Virginia, Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Bottler of Ales, Wines, Porter, Cider, and all sorts of Mineral Waters.

This is the largest Bottling Establishment South of Baltimore.

Norfolk Va. to Jan 23.

J. G. WOMBLE & CO.,

Importers of and Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Axes, Edge Tools, Cross and Circular Saws, Gum Belting, Gum and Hemp Packing, Anvils, Bellows, Vises, &c., No. 2 Commercial Row, near Ferry, Norfolk, Va.

to Aug 21.

JOHN B. NEAL & CO.,

Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants, Norfolk, Va.

Refer to R. H. Smith, Esq., Scotland Neck; Hon. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte; O. G. Parsley & Co., E. Murray & Co., Wilmington; Gen. R. W. Hayward, Raleigh; Gen. Wade Hampton, South Carolina; Col. John W. Cunningham, Person county; Turner Battle, Esq., Edgecombe; Exchange National Bank of Norfolk; Geo. H. Brown & Co., Washington.

JNO. B. NEAL, OF N. C. JNO. WHITE, OF N. C.

Jan 30—tf.

DRUG WAREHOUSE.

M. A. & C. A. Santos, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass Ware, &c., Norfolk, Va.

Wholesale agents for Lorillard's Snuffs.

to Aug 24

D. W. Hill, No. 5, Campbell's Wharf, Norfolk, Va., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Lamps, Lanterns, Lamp Chimneys, &c.

Bath Tubs and Toilet Sets manufactured to order.

Guttering and Roofing done cheaper than any house in the City. to Oct 5

NORFOLK STEAM REFINED CANDY Manufactory. Established 1857.

C. Jordan & Son, Wholesale Confectioners.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Pickles, Segars, &c., and proprietors of Jordan's Vegetable Cough Candy.

Store, 77 E. Main st., Factory, 58 S. Church street, Norfolk, Va. to Oct 5

ESTABLISHED 1

The North Carolinian.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land."

WM. A. HEARNE, JNO. W. DUNHAM,
EDITORS.

Raleigh, Saturday, March 7, 1868.

THE Radical party in North Carolina is thoroughly committed to the dogma of the social equality of the races. Its leaders and organs deny the charge, we know, but the proofs of its truth are so abundant and convincing, that we wonder at the audacity of those who do so. We have alluded heretofore to the passage by the Convention of the report of the committee on militia, and to the rejection by that body of an amendment to that report offered by Mr. Graham, prohibiting the enrollment of whites and negroes in the same companies and regiments. The direct consequences of the rejection of that amendment, are that in those counties in which the negroes have heavy majorities, they will control the organizations, and white men, as privates, will be subjected to the petty tyranny and the insolence of negroes as their officers.

The committee on corporations other than municipal, submitted a report several days since. Mr. Durham immediately offered an amendment, forbidding the incorporation by the Legislature, of any institution of learning, in which whites and negroes were indiscriminately admitted. The amendment was defeated by a strict party vote, and the Radical members of the convention for the second time gave their sanction to the social equality of the negro. To these outrages we have now to add a third more insulting to the feelings of the white citizens of the State.

The convention was yesterday engaged in discussing the report of the Committee on Education, which provides for the establishment of common schools and for their government, and for that also of the State University.

To that report Capt. Durham offered an amendment providing for separate schools for the children of the two races. This amendment was also defeated, and hereafter if white parents desire to give their offspring the benefit of the educational facilities provided by the State, they can only do so by consenting that their sons and daughters shall attend the same schools, sit at the same desks, and recite in the same classes with the children of negroes. The authors of this infamy knew the practical effect of this scheme would be to deprive the white children of the benefits of the common school system, and we can scarcely think otherwise than that they intended it so to operate.

The property of the State is in the hands of her white citizens. The negroes have none, and, if we are to judge from their conduct, they want none. They are content to enjoy all the privileges of citizens, but have no disposition to bear any of the burdens incident to citizenship. They are idle, thriftless and improvident, and we can see no hope for an improvement in their condition as a class. The white citizens of the State will, therefore, have to pay the expenses of her government, and the taxes wrung from them will go to the support of schools from which they are practically debarred.

We ask the white men of North Carolina, if with a registered majority exceeding thirty thousand, they intend to allow this infamous constitution to be fastened upon them? If by their votes for it, or by neglecting to cast their votes against it, they stand ready to take their places in the ranks of the militia by negro comrades, and obey the commands of negro officers? If they, with the power to avert it, are willing that their sons and their daughters shall be compelled to attend the same schools, and sit at the same desks and be taught by the same teachers as negro children? If they are let them vote for the Constitutton soon to be submitted to them for ratification or rejection. If they are not ready to sanction these things let them, from the seaboard to the mountains, arouse to their duty and come out on the day of the election and vote against that instrument, regardless of consequences. This duty demands—this honor demands. Any other course is fraught with dishonor and disgrace.

WHETHER they have stolen spoons, safes or pianos, or whether, on the other hand, they have not practically ignored the right of Southern people, loyal or otherwise, to keep spoons, safes, pianos, watches, books and other personal effects, the position of Northern intermeddlers in Southern politics since the war, is, of all others, the most despicable.—At home these adventurers have been tried and found wanting in every element essential to honorable success. They seek to make the laws—to lay the taxes—to fill all offices of trust and profit among a people to whom they are utter aliens, to whose confidence they present no claim, and for whose welfare they evince a shameless disregard.

The ostensibly representative positions that these men have attained, have without exception been bestowed on them by the votes of illiterate negroes, who but yesterday were slaves. It is unnecessary to remark that these men are agrarians, who denounce land-holders as aristocrats and slave oligarchs. They consort with negroes from necessity—because their character and conduct has been such as to debar them forever from all association with respectable white people. They appeal everywhere to the passions and prejudices of the vulgar, and are conspiring wherever they go to marshal the negroes against those who have always been their best friends.

That they will throw off the flimsy mask of regard for the negro whenever they can do so with safety to themselves, is patent from the fact that they now represent negro constituencies, to the almost total exclusion of negroes from representative positions.

COL. DAVID HEATON, who represents the negroes of Craven county in the so-called convention, took occasion yesterday to say that a communication which appeared in this paper on Tuesday last was calumnious and false; and also to warn us, we suppose, that "there was a point beyond which forbearance ceased to be a virtue."

We have only to remark that Colonel Heaton's assertion that the article in question was intended for him was a gratuitous assumption. It stated that "somebody" had been guilty of the things therein named, and the eagreness with which Col. Heaton defended *himself* yesterday will lead the public to believe that he must have felt the lashings of conscience in the matter.

In reply to the threat contained in the latter clause, we simply remark that we edit an independent paper, and are not to be prevented from a free discharge of our duties as journalists by threats or violence.

Since Col. Heaton has chosen to consider himself the party referred to, we say that his statements of yesterday are utterly at variance with information given us by respectable gentlemen of Newbern and of this city, whose testimony with the public would outweigh his simple denial.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM E. CAMERON, editor of the Petersburg Index, wrote to his paper several days since as follows concerning the impeachment of the President:

"The universal opinion among those best informed here is that the deposition of Mr. Johnson is already a fixed fact. The impeachers are very bitter in their expressions, and announce the determination to finish the job cut out for the Senate with all possible dispatch."

It is scarcely possible that the unbecoming haste hitherto exhibited in the impeachment matter will be shown, now that the Senate has regularly entered upon the trial, and the deposition of the President will be much longer delayed than is consonant with the wishes of his enemies. Indeed, a halt in the proceeding has already occurred, arising from the challenge of Mr. Wade as a member of the court. The challenge was based upon the contingent interest of that gentleman in the removal of Mr. Johnson, and the telegraph informs us that the entire session of the court was spent in discussion of his right to vote and act without arriving at any fixed conclusion. Whatever may be the temper of the Senate, we believe that Mr. Chase has too much respect for his position and character to be driven into hasty or inconsiderate action while conducting the trial.

THE CAPITOL MONKEY SHOW.

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER UNDER THE TABLE.)

[The reader is particularly requested to remember the fact that no Reporter for this paper is allowed on the floor, in the halls or in the galleries of the Convention, and consequently our reports are made from under the table, behind the scenes, or as may be otherwise ordered and convenient.]

FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

EVENING PERFORMANCE.

THURSDAY, March 5.

Ashley, sainted Puritan from Plymouth Rock or Buzzard's Bay, presented a report from the Committee on Printing. Lies over.

The Homestead Ordinance came up as the special order.

The Tourgee offered a substitute for the second section.

Hood, Egyptian, said the substitute didn't meet any of the objections. He would therefore move a substitute providing that owners of homesteads shall not be allowed to dispose of them.

Jones, of Caldwell, opposed any alteration in the section; but preferred, if either substitute were adopted, the one offered by the Tourgee.

Mr. Hodnett opposed the ordinance. If it was the duty of the State to provide homesteads for its citizens, it was also its duty to give every man a piece of land. The plans proposed would paralyze enterprise and effectually prevent immigration to the State. He was determined to give no countenance, whatever, to any measure of a retroactive nature. Disguise it as he might, the delegate from Guilford was seeking to divide the lands of the State and secure every man a share!

Congleton, hog-thief, from Carteret, said, "Here we are hammering away, and I want to know what we are a-tying *for* do? If the convention can't pass a retrospective homestead law, that settled the matter.

McDonald, of Chatham, ass for Congress, on his own hook, moved to amend the substitute of Hood, Egyptian, by striking out "$1,000" and inserting "$1,500."

At the Tourgee's instance, Hood was Hoodwinked into withdrawing the proviso attached to his substitute.

McDonald, of Chatham, ass for Congress as aforesaid, withdrew his amendment, and the question recurring, Hood's substitute was rejected.

The question now being on the Tourgee's amendment, the Sweet fellow from Craven proposed a proviso guaranteeing the collection of interest accruing on liens upon homesteads.

Welker, a beautiful combination of Uriah Heap and Aminadab Sleek, didn't think any three members viewed this amendment in the same light.

Sweet, Dem Foine Fellah, from Craven, didn't believe in retroactive homesteads, but if *such* were to be created, his amendment ought to be adopted.

The amendment was put and lost.

Somebody offered an amendment making the Homestead ordinance a part of the constitution.

The Tourgee opposed this. The people wouldn't vote for the constitution, if this bill was placed in it. Many gentlemen from the West had told him they would vote for the ordinance if submitted separately.

Harris, nigger Jeemes Henry, thought it would confuse the people to submit the constitution in so many separate pieces.

Abbott, yank, was also opposed to submitting the constitution in fragments. Still if the constitution was submitted in three parts with certain elements he would vote for it no matter what else might be in it.

Candler, precocious infant, "would you vote for the constitution with repudiation in it?"

Abbott, shaker, "I would'nt loike tew; but if it had the three elements named, I would vote for it; that is to say, equal rights, education to all, and equal taxation."

Candler, infant prodigy aforesaid, stood there to reiterate what he said t'other day. If he knew a person that would vote for an act or repudiation (or desert from an army?) he wouldn't trust him for a sixpence. The amendment provided for a retrospective homestead, and he considered that repudiation. (How about desertion?)

The question recurred and the amendment was adopted.

The substitute as amended was then rejected.

Jones, of Caldwell, moved to amend section 8, by providing "that the husband may insure his life for the benefit of his wife and children, free of all claims."

The Tourgee said this amendment was unnecessary, as the insurance money could not be taken to pay the debts of the husband.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, argued that under the Revised Code, it could be so taken.

The amendment was adopted.

Hood, Egyptian, offered a new section regulating sales and transfers of homesteads. Adopted.

Forkner, (Forky-dear) said he would vote against the article. It was at war with the Constitution of the United States, and impaired the obligation of contracts.

The ordinance passed its second reading, and was made a special order for to-morrow evening.

The resolution limiting "ye animiles" to ten minute performances in the ring, was discussed and adopted.

[Thus closed the evening entertainment. The "servitors" locked up the varmints and put out the lights. Kalvin ordered a sprinkling of fresh saw dust in the arena, and accepting Galloway's proffered elbow, the affectionate couple sauntered away in quest of Lager!]

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.

FRIDAY, March 6.

Menagerie thrown open at the usual hour.

North Carolinian read and approved. Journal corrected thereby.

Ray, from Alamance, (H. O. A.) presented a petition which was referred.

Mr. Holt, a petition for divorce. Referred.

Turner, a resolution of instruction to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Rodman, Breckinridge elector, reported from the Judiciary Committee "an ordinance to protect the rights of former slaves who had purchased property." This ordinance was passed under a suspension of the rules.

An ordinance "in favor of any widow who has qualified as executrix of her husband," (reported back favorably from the same committee,) was also passed.

The Tourgee, from the committee on internal improvements, reported favorably "the ordinance to incorporate a branch of the Dan River Railroad."

Mr. Hodnett called up his resolution to memorialize Congress for a reduction of the tax on tobacco, and the distillation of liquors from grain. The resolution was adopted.

Heaton arose to a personal explanation in regard to assertions made in the North Carolinian. He deeply regretted to have to speak on personal matters, but felt it his duty to speak a word in regard to the calumny put forth by this sheet. He denounced the writer of an article which appeared in this paper as a vile calumniator and liar. It was about time that these outrages should be stopped, and he would warn them against impending danger if they persisted in ollowing their course. ['Aint we'uns skeered.]

SPECIAL ORDER.

The report of the Committee on Education was taken up.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, said he was a member of the committee, but had not thought proper to sign the report. He thought it much too long in the first place. The first five sections could easily be condensed into one.

Sundry amendments were made to sections 2, 3 and 4, and the 5th section was stricken out.

Mr. Durham moved, as an additional section, the following:

SEC. 6. *The General Assembly shall provide schools for the black children of the State, separate and apart from those provided for white children.*

Ashley, Rev. Praise-God-Barebones, said this section was out of place. (He is.)

Harris, Jeemes Henry, nigger, asserted that there was not a respectable white man in the State who had fears that the white and black children would be sent to school together. All this hue and cry was for political effect. He never saw a respectable white man in North Carolina that was afraid of social equality.

Hood, Egyptian, in sepulchral tones that seemed to emanate from the tomb of the Ptolemies, concurred *in toto* with Jeemes Henry, adding that the amendment was only designed to misrepresent matters.

Ashley, Plymouth Rock Pecksniff, moved to amend the amendment by adding, "it being understood, however, that this section is not offered in sincerity, or because there is any necessity for it, but that it is proposed for the sole purpose of breeding prejudice and bringing about the practical enslavement of the colored race."

Mr. Durham said, so far as he was concerned, he was willing to the amendment and hoped it would be adopted. Conservative members of the convention had been called to order on this floor for indulging in political reflections. One delegate on the floor, whom he could not notice, had railed on the Conservative party this morning, and had not been called to order. He wished reporters to note the fact that such partiality had been shown.

Mr. Hodnett said unless Mr. Durham's amendment was adopted, the labors of the Convention would be for nothing. An insuperable prejudice existed between the two races, and it was essential that separate schools be provided for the two classes. The people he represented wanted a policy developed by the Convention, showing clearly what they intended to do towards dividing the two classes.

The Tourgee said he recognized the honesty of delegate, and that the report did develope a policy.

McDonald, Chatham Ass., said much had been said about mixed schools, but he did not apprehend any danger. He knew men who had went ter school with colored children in former days. He was willing to have it submitted to the people, and had no doubt when that was done that the colored people would vote for separate schools. (Well, Mack ought to know the views of *his* constituents.) The Conservatives, he said, found they could'nt accomplish nothing by fair means (Mack was'nt elected by fair means—niggers elected him,) and would now resort to foul. (Thats what Mack did.)

Harris, Jeems Henry, Nigger, said the delegate from Caswell (Mr. Holnett) had admitted the truth of his (Harris') assertion that Conservative members were endeavoring to abuse the public mind, by making believe that the Republicans were framing laws to make white and colored children go to school together. He was just as proud of his self—black as he was—as the delegate from Cleaveland, white as he was.

The previous question was then put and carried.

Ashley's amendment was adopted, and Mr. Durham's amendment—thus amended—was then rejected. Yeas 15. Nays 99.

Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 were adopted.

Section 18 was read, when

Mr. Graham, of Orange, moved to amend by adding, "provided there shall be separate and distinct schools for white and black children."

Hays, nigger, of Halifax, couldn't see why de gemman wanted to put de word white in de konstushun.

Capt. Durham said the white people of North Carolina demanded that provision should be made for separate schools. If the matter of public schools should be left to the different counties, as the Radicals of this house propose, in many sections of the State, where the negro element predominates, the white children, for reasons obvious to all intelligent men, would be debarred the benefits and blessings of the system. The colored delegates in this body have uniformly said that they did not want *mixed* schools; that they preferred that they should be separate and distinct. Now, if they are honest in their declarations, why do they object to a provision in the constitution to that effect? You can't say that the counties can control the matter as they please.

In those counties where the blacks are in the majority, they (the blacks) will say "if you won't let your children go to school simply because ours are there, *we* don't care."

Should this section be adopted, it will be a gross outrage upon the whites. The white people will never—never permit their children to attend school with negroes.

[Here the speakers hammer fell, and Capt. D. was not allowed to proceed.]

Galloway, clay-bank, said that in the county he (mis) represented, the colored people were largely in excess of the plain (white) folks, and he did not know a single family of the former class who wanted to mix their pickininnies with the white children.

Cuffee Mayo, de poor ole nigger from Granville,

Who has no hair on de top of his head,
De place whar de wool ought to grow,

said de white man fum Cleebelan was rite as to de fac dat de Inpublicans on dis floare wanted to mix de kullers in de skules. He trusted to de Lord dat de grate Publican party in dis house would say nuffin bout de wud black in de Konstewshun. It was a insult tee dis parliomental house on de floare.

Gin'ral Abbott declained heavily in opposition to the amendment. He referred to the colleges and "skules" of the "Deown East" States, which whites and blacks attended promiscuously, and where the blacks were just as intelligent as the whites. He said when he was a young "idee" just learning to "shoot," he attended "schule" where a little cullud boy went, too, and notwithstanding little cullud boy was blacker'n the gable end of h—alifax, he generally *sot* on the same seat with the bleached boys.

Abbott's "skule"-boy experience proved a sockdologer to Graham's amendment, for it went under *sans ceremonie*, and the 18th section was adopted witeout amendment, and the report as a whole adopted by a vote of 74 to 12.

AYES—Messrs. Baker, Bradley, Dowd, Durham, Fullings, George, Graham, of Orange, Hare, Hollowell, Jones, of Caldwell, Legg, Lennon, McCubbins, Nicholson, Rodman, Sanderlin.

NOES—Andrews Aashley, Aydlotte, Barnes, Blume, Bryan, Carey, Carter, Candler, Daniel, Dickey, Duckworth, Etheridge, Fisher, Forkner, Franklin, French, of Bladen, French, Rockingham, French, of Chowan, Galloway, Garland, Glover, Graham, of Montgomery, Grant of Wayne, Gunter, Harris, of Franklin, Hayes, of Halifax, Heaton, Highsmith, Hobbs, Hodnett, Hoffler, Ing, King, of Lenoir, Kinney, Logan, May, Mayo, Marshall, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, Morton, Mullican, Murphy, Patrick, Parker, Parks, Petree, Peterson, Pool, Ragland, Ray, Renfrom, Rhodes, Robbins, Rose, Smith, Stilly, Stillwell, Sweet, Taylor, Teague, Tourgee, Trogden, Tucker, Turner, Watts, Welker, Williams, of Wake, Williamson. Yeas 15. Nayes 74.

Divers divorce reports were offered by the wily, wiry Rodman, which were accepted.

The curting falls.

Democratic Protest against the Arbitrary Rule of the Radical Majority in Congress.

The annexed is the protest of the Democratic members of he House of Representatives, offered Monday after the articles of impeachment had been gone through with in that body, but which the House refused to receive, or even allowed to be printed:

The undersigned, members of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, representing directly, or in principle, more than one-half of the whole people of the United States, do hereby in the name of law and order, and in behalf of those they represent, most solemnly protest against the tyranny and injustice practiced by the majority of the House in violating the sacred right of free debate and unconstrained deliberation upon the greatest questions ever brought before an American Congress.

The rules of the House, made for the protection of minorities, and "by a strict adherence to which the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities," have been, during this entire Congress, in violation of their true spirit and intent, wantonly and unprecedentedly suspended and set aside, not upon a particular and pressing matter, but upon all pending subjects of legislation, so that by the reckless and arbitrary suspension of the rules, and the wanton abuse of the previous question, the rights of the minority have been utterly disregarded, the House of Representatives has ceased to be a deliberative body, and the minority have been compelled to vote upon the most important questions without any proper or reasonable time for debate or consideration. To such an extent has this dangerous and oppressive practice obtained that measures affecting vitally the whole country and the direct interests of our constituents, tending, as we believe, to the subversion of our republican form of government, in their very nature demanding of the people's representatives the most careful examination and scrutiny, have been hurried through the forms of legislation without being printed, without one word of debate, or one moment's consideration; without, indeed, the opportunity of the undersigned to protest, except in violation of the then operating rule enforced by the majority as the "order of the House."

These alarming abuses of power might not seem to demand this formal protest if we were not forced to the belief that a determination exists with the majority to revolutionize this government by destroying the other co-ordinate branches and vesting all the power of the government in Congress. In the steps taken to depose the President of the United States we are admonished that there is no end to their oppressive measures to cripple the power and silence the voice of the minority.

The resolution was pushed through the House under the operation of the previous question, referring the matter to the committee on reconstruction; the committee, in hot haste, sitting when the House was in session, in violation of one of its express rules, considered, and by a strict party vote adopted and presented it again to the House for its action. And then was exhibited one of the most extraordinary spectacles ever witnessed in a deliberate parliamentary body. Members were allowed some thirty, some twenty, some ten, some five, some one minute only to discuss the most momentous questions ever presented in Congress. Many could not get even one minute under the arbitrary rule of the majority. And more than half of those even of the party voting to enforce the previous question, who desired to be heard, were permitted speeches only in the "Globe," after the question upon the resolution was decided, and which were never delivered in the House. No comment can demonstrate more completely than the facts themselves the viciousness and illegality of such proceedings. But this wanton and excessive use of the power of the majority does not stop here. While the committee were in session upon the further proceedings to remove the President, and in anticipation of its action, under the operation of the previous question, without debate, in violation of an express rule, new, special and most extraordinary rules for the conduct of this proceeding, changing, without previous notice, the standing rules of the House, were adopted to further limit debate and more completely to place the minority in the power and at the mercy of the majority.

Thus, while the majority of Congress are warring upon the other co-ordinate departments—the executive and judicial—endeavoring to subjugate and bring them both under the will and control of Congress, the minority of the House of Representatives are steadily and surely being stripped of all power, and their constituents deprived of all proper representative voice in the councils of the republic.

We do, therefore, most solemnly protest againt the indecorous and undignified haste with which the majority of the House inaugurated, presented and rushed through by a strict party vote, in plain and palpable violation of one of the standing rules of the House, a resolution demanding the impeachment of the chief magistrate of the people for alleged high crimes and misdemeanors in office, when the gravity of the charge and the character of the high officer against which the attack was directed, and the unforseen and tremendous consequences which result therefrom to the peace and prosperity of the people, called for the calmest and wisest judgment, the most unprejudiced and impartial deliberation on the part of those who had the proceedings in charge.

We do also most solemnly protest against this thrice repeated attempt to degrade and break down one of the great co-ordinate branches of the government, through the spirit of party hatred and vengeance against the person who, by the constitution, is in the rightful and conscientious discharge of his functions, thus consuming the precious time which ought to be faithfully devoted to earnest efforts to relieve the pressing wants of the people, a restoration of a torn and devastated country to union and good order, and to lighten the burden of a taxation which is pressing down the energies of trade and commerce to the point of universal bankruptcy and ruin.

We do again most solemnly protest against, and profoundly deprecate and deplore, any and all attempts to array in hostile antagonism to each other any of the departments of the government upon the mere question of the constitutionality or construction of a law of Congress, the proper jurisdiction of which belongs exclusively to the judicial tribunals; and we hereby warn the people of the United States that the public liberty and the existence of free institutions are involved, and that they are in imminent danger of utter overthrow in this suicidal struggle.

We do further most solemnly protest against that wild and radical spirit of innovation upon the early and well settled practice of the government—a practice established by the men who framed the constitution, and who best understood its spirit and meaning—which puts the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, the representative of the dignity and power of the people, at the mercy of one of his own subordinates, assuming to be Secretary of War in violation of his own pronounced conviction of the law, who has the unblushing effrontery to place himself in the unwarrantable position of communicating directly with Congress, in utter contempt of the authority of his superior, and with the deliberate purpose of resisting his authority.

The undersigned, therefore, in their character of Representatives of the people, being deprived, by the despotic power of an inexorable majority, of the high privilege of debate, that great instrument in the discovery of truth, and the most cherished heritage of a free people, do hereby, solemnly and earnestly, protest against these infractions of the rights of the people, and respectfully ask that this, their protest, may be spread upon the journal of the House.

Charles A. Eldridge, Julius Hotchkiss, P. Van Trump, J. M. Humphrey, George W. Woodward, John Fox, W. E. Niblack, J. V. L. Pruyn, W. S. Holman, Samuel J. Randall, Demas Barnes, James Brooks, A. J. Glosbrenner, H. McCulloch, J. Lawrence Getz, James R. McCormick, B. M. Boyer, J. P. Knott, Stevenson Archer, Charles Sitgreaves, Albert G. Burr, M. C. Kerr, James A. Johnson, George M. Adams, James B. Beck, Stephen Tabor, Asa P. Grover, W. Mungen, Charles Haight, R. D. Hubbard, Lewis W. Ross, Samuel B. Axtell, L. S. Trimble, George W. Morgan, A. S. Golladay, S. S. Marshall, John W. Chanler, D. M. Van Auken, Thomas Lawrens Jones, E. D. Holbrook, W. H. Barnum, F. Stone, John A. Nicholson, Charles E. Phelps, James M. Cavanaugh.

The Impeachers Impeached.

Troy, N. Y., March 3.—Troy elects a Democratic Mayor by 1,300 majority. Last spring the Democratic majority was 245.

Troy, March 3.—Miles Beach, the Democratic candidate, was elected Mayor by a majority of 1,450. This is a gain of 1,200 over last spring.

Utica, N. Y., March 3.—J. Thomas Spriggs is elected Mayor of this city by 400 majority. Gain over last year, 250.

Utica, N. Y., March 3.—J. Thomas Spriggs, Democrat, was elected Mayor to-day by 187 majority. The Democrats also elect the city attorney and justice.

Rochester, N. Y., March 3.—The charter election in this city to-day resulted in a decided triumph for the Democratic party. Henry S. Fish was re-elected Mayor by 888 majority, a gain of 492 from his majority last year.

Elmira, N. Y., March 3.—The entire general Democratic ticket is elected here to-day, and a majority of the Common Council elected are Democratic. Our Mayor's majority is nearly two hundred. Republican Mayor's majority last year about eighty.

Millerton, March 3.—At the town election held to-day, the whole Democratic ticket was elected. Last year this town gave one hundred and twenty-seven radical majority. The town of Amenia has also elected a full Democratic ticket, with the exception of the town clerk. Amenia gave a heavy radical majority last year.

Palmyra, March 3.—At the town meeting to-day the Democratic candidate, Charles D. Johnson, was elected by 21 majority.

Fulton, N. Y., March 3.—The town of Volney has elected the entire Democratic ticket by about 40 majority. At the election last year the Radical majority was 177.

Lansingburg, N. Y., March 3.—The Democrats are triumphant, and elect a supervisor and trustees. The Democratic gain is over 300.

Corning, N. Y., March 3.—The election in this town to-day resulted in a Democratic majority of 78—a Democratic gain.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., March 3.—R. L. Garrettson, Democrat, was elected supervisor to-day by one hundred and five majority—a Democratic gain of three hundred and four.

Batavia, N. Y., March 3.—At the election in this town to-day the entire Democratic ticket was carried by a majority ranging from sixty-five to one hundred and forty. On every separate ticket there is a Democratic gain.

At the election held in Yonkers, Westchester county, the majority of votes was sixty-two in favor of the Democrats.

C. SCHWARZKOPF,

Importer and Dealer in German, French, English and Domestic Fancy Goods, No. 55 Main Street, Norfolk, Va. Combs, Brushes, Fans, Jewelry, Perfumery and Toys. Zephyr Worsted, Trimmings, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Hosiery, &c., &c.

Piano Fortes, of the best manufactories, always on hand.

to Aug 24.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN.

For General Market Reports see Commercial Intelligence on Third Page.

OUR NOON DISPATCHES.

Revocation of Gen. Hancock's Order.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.

The following order was issued last night:

HEADQ'RS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, New Orleans, March 5.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50. } Extract 2.

By direction of Gen. Grant, so much of paragraph 4, special orders No. 26, current series from these headquarters, dated Feb'y 5th, 1868, as relieves Wm. Baker from the office of Street Commissioner for the city of New Orleans, and appoints Geo. D. Field in his place, is hereby revoked, and the said Wm. Baker is hereby reinstated, and will resume the duties of said office of Street Commissioner for the city of New Orleans the same as if said order of removal had not been made.

By command of Maj. Gen. Hancock.

(Signed) GEO. L. HATSUFF, A. A. G.

Arrest of Hotel Thieves.

MONTGOMERY, March 6.

Two of the men arrested in this city about ten days since for burglary and attempt to blow open a safe in a banking house, have been tried and convicted. It was shown upon the trial that they are thieves from New York, and that a gang of them is operating in the Southern cities. The two convicted claim the names of Mayse and Franklin, but one of them is known in New York as Black Dan, a noted thief and house breaker. They will be sentenced to the penitentiary today.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

Dudly Field, in arguing the McCardle case, took the ground that the preambles to the Reconstruction acts were false, and hence extreme measures were unnecessary, as well as unconstitutional. His speech was much praised.

Reverdy Johnson alone took the oath upon the Bible, which he called for. Other senators simply held up their hands.

It is stated that the President said last night that Hancock would not be relieved.

Delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.

Gen. Jas. B. Steadman was nominated as one of the delegates for the State at large to the National Democratic convention by the State convention last night.

The other delegates are B. F. Jonas, Jas. McCloskey and Duncan L. Cage.

Montgomery Board of Aldermen.

MONTGOMERY, March 6.

In response to an application to him for the appointment of an Alderman for one of the wards of this city, Gen. Meade replies to the Mayor unless there is urgent necessity for it he does not desire to make an appointment, as the people will soon be called on to elect one of their own choice.

Revenue Riot.

KNOXVILLE, March 6.

In a whiskey revenue row in Claiborne county three men were killed. A company of cavalry is *en route* to aid the revenue officers.

News per Cable.

LONDON, March 6.

D'Israelie was received with cheers from both sides. He said the Queen had entrusted him with the formation of the Cabinet, and he could not decline her gracious offer. The policy of Lord Derby in domestic affairs, and of Lord Stanly in foreign affairs, would be followed.

Fire.

FOND DuLAC, WISCONSIN, March 6.

The High School here has been burned. Loss $300,000.

OUR MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

Senate.—A communication from the President relative to consular interferances in Italy was presented and referred to committee on Foreign relations.

Several other communications received and referred.

The Secretary of the Treasury was asked relative to the disposition of $800,000, in the hands of Col. Halabird, Chief Quartermaster of the Gulf Department, accruing from captured and abandoned property.

At one o'clock Judge Chase entered. Called the Senate to order. The journal of yesterday impeachment proceedings was read. Mr. Chase announced that the business was the motion to postpone Wade's swearing until the others were sworn. Dixon commenced speaking.

Drake called him to order under procedure rules. Mr. Chase decided that the procedure rules could only apply after the court was organized.

Drake appealed, and the chair was sustained by the following vote:

Ayes—Anthony, Dixon, Fessenden, Fowler, Buckalew, Corbett, Davis, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCrery, Morrell, Norton, Patterson, Pomeroy, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Van Winkle, Willey and Williams—24.

Nays—Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Connass, Drake, Ferry, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Morrell of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wilson and Yates—20.

Applause followed, but was promptly suppressed. The debate proceeded when Hendricks withdrew the objection, Wade was sworn, and the organization was completed.

Howard moved to inform the managers.

Mr. Chase said, before putting the question to the Senate, the Chief Justice thinks it his duty to submit to the Senate the rules of proceedure. In the judgement of the Chief Justice, the Senate is now organized as a distinct body from the Senate, sitting in its legislative capacity. It performs a distinct function. The members are under a different oath, and the presiding officer is not the President *pro tempore*, but the Chief Justice of the United States.

Under these circumstances the chair conceives that rules adopted by the Senate in its legislative capacity are not rules for the government of the Senate sitting for the trial of an impeachment, unless they be also adopted by that body. In this judgment of the chair, if it be erroneous he desires to be corrected by the judgment of the court. Therefore if it be permitted, he will take the sense of the house on this question, whether the rules adopted on March 2nd shall be considered as the rules for the proceedings in this body. The Senate responded aye, and Mr. Chase said then those rules will be considered the rules of this body.

The managers then entered and at their instance, on motion a summons was issued to the President returnable Friday 13th inst., to which day the court adjourned.

Mr. Wade took the chair. After a short legislative session went into executive session and adjourned to Monday.

House—General business unimportant. The impeachment managers are allowed to sit during the session, to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses under oath.

The Tennessee election case was resumed when the bill relieving Judge Butler from political disabilities passed by 88 to 33.

A bill was introduced relieving John Young Brown from the same. Referred to committee on elections. Adjourned.

Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, March 6.

The Convention to-day adopted a clause disfranchising all who gave aid and comfort to the rebellion after having taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States as Congressmen, Presidential electors, officers in the service of the United States, or as executive or judicial officers of a State. Those officers of a State specified besides the higher ones are judges, clerks of courts, commonwealth attorneys, sheriffs, constables, revenue commissioners, magistrates, overseers of the poor, mayors and councilmen, flour and tobacco inspectors, coroners, &c.

An amendment to modify the meaning of "aid and comfort" so as to except acts of kindness by parents to their sons in the Confederate army or voting for the secession ordinance was defeated, and the clause was adopted by a vote of 69 yeas to 28 noes.

Another clause was adopted, disfranchising officers in the rebellion above first Lieutenants in the army and above the rank of master in the navy. On this last clause a conservative refused to vote at all, saying he would commit perjury by so doing. A motion to expel him for contempt was laid on the table. Adjourned.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

There was a short cabinet session to-day. All present except Stanton.

The House passed a bill to-day modifying the test oath for persons whose political disabilities are removed by Congress.

In consequence of the absence of Mr. Chase the McCardle case was postponed to Monday.

Maryland Senator.

ANNAPOLIS, March 6.

Geo. T. Vickers was elected Senator to-day. He was an officer in the Union army.

News per Cable.

LONDON, March 6.

Burke, Casey and Shaw brought safely to Newgate. No rescue was attempted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOAH WALKER & CO.,

Clothiers, have removed to their new store in the Atlantic Block, Main street, Norfolk, Va. to April 17.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES WANTED.

Call at W. H. Jones & Co.'s Store before you sell. Highest cash prices paid by

J. B. HUNTER,
of the firm of
J. B. HUNTER & CO.

Mar5-d1w. Portsmouth, Va.

P. F. PESCUD,

DRUGGIST AND INSURANCE AGENT,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Keeps constantly for sale a complete stock of such articles as are usually found in a First Class Drug Store. Also, Garden and Field Seed, the quality and prices of which secure general satisfaction to the most particular and the closest buyers.

He represents

TEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES,

the ombined capital and assets of which amounts to $6,000,00, and

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

whose assets exceed $17,600,000, at 9 per cent. interest.

The interest has exceeded losses for the past 15 years, and there has been a return of fifty per cent. premium money to Policy Holders for 15 years past. This is more than any other company in the United States can say.

Please call and see me at

MY OLD STAND,

where I may be found, ready and willing to oblige the public.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Feb. 1-3m.

McILWAINE & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Notions and Ready-made Clothing, No. 79 and 83, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

Agents for Bradley's Super-Phosphate of Lime. Dealers in No. 1 Peruvian Guano and other Fertilizers.

R. D. McILWAINE, FRANK POTTS, S. S. BARNES. to Feb 27

GUILFORD LAND AGENCY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Landholders who wish to sell Agricultural or Mineral Lands, Water Powers, Mills, Town Lots or Real Estate of any kind, will find it to their advantage to place their property in our hands for sale. We have great facilities for procuring purchasers for all such property.

For information, address

JOHN B. GRETTER, General Agent.
to Nov 20 Greensboro', N. C.

WE are requested to announce that by the request of many friends JOHN A. McDONALD, of Chatham, has consented to become a Candidate to represent this, the Fourth District, in the Congress of the United States.

Feb, 28, 1868. d2w H&wtd.

T. J. JOHNSON, JR., OF N. C.,
with
NASCIMENTO & SCOTT,

Manufacturers of Fine Felt Hats, and wholesale dealers in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, &c., No. 459 Broadway, New York, between Howard and Grand streets. Factory, 8 Burnett street, Newark, N. J. Feb25-3m

The North Carolinian.

Raleigh, Saturday, March 7, 1868.

☞ The North Carolinian is published every morning in the building North-East corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets—up stairs.

☞ Entrance under the sign of NICHOLS, GORMAN & NEATHERY, Book and Job Printers.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

We are requested to announce that the Conservative Canvassers for the county of Wake will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Holly Springs, Saturday, March 7.
Jacob Sorrell's, Friday " 13.
Banks', Saturday, " 14.
Franklin's, Saturday, " 21.

Other appointments will soon be announced. We earnestly invite the people of the county, interested in the great questions soon to be presented to them for decision, to turn out *en masse* at the times and places above mentioned to hear the canvassers. Able and stirring speeches may be expected.

CITY AND STATE.

Heavy on "Cousin John."

Our old friend and Mæcenas, Bernard, of the Wilmington Star, of "we three" with whom the asinine "diligit" from Chatham, claimed relationship in the Konvenshun the other day, comes back on "Mack" thusly:

We forgive you, "Cousin" John, from our inmost heart, but let us advise you to have your ears trimmed before you commence the canvass. You will, of course, traverse the District on foot, for your pedestrian feats are more celebrated than those of Weston; and those ears will be a heavy burden to a "walkist." Just think of "Cousin" John chasing a "cullud" voter through a brier patch, without having his ears trimmed!

It would be worse than a dog tick trying to work his way through a barrel of tar.

Mayor's Court.

The following cases were disposed of by His Honor, Mayor Haywood, yesterday:

William Buffalo, charged with feeding horses on Wilmington street, was fined $5.

James Raynor, charged with personal exposure on Market Square, was fined $5.

Sermon to Young Men.

The second of a series of Sermons to Young men,—prepared at the instance of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, will be preached at the Methodist Church on Sunday evening next at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Hilary T. Hudson, Pastor in charge.

The Milton Chronicle says that the U. S. Tax Collector recently sold a tract of land near Yanceyville belonging to W. A. Foster, Esq., and containing 150 acres, for $112.

Another tract containing 150 acres and belonging to W. H. Kersey, situated near Milton and well improved, was sold on Monday for $122. The lands were sold in default of whiskey taxes.

The Old North State cordially endorses the nomination of Francis E. Shober, Esq., for Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, and the Goldsboro News is equally as earnest in its commendation of the nomination of George V. Strong, Esq., for the Third. We think both the selections excellent ones, and anticipate their election without difficulty.

A correspondent of the Newbern Journal of Commerce suggests the propriety of having a grand mass meeting of the white men of the State in this city, at some time during the campaign.

We can only say that members of such a meeting would be most heartily welcomed by our citizens.

The municipal authorities of the city of Wilmington has levied a tax, of one-fifth of one per cent upon the real estate of the city to be used for the purchase of a steam fire engine. The sum raised by the tax is estimated at $6,000.

We learn from the Wilmington Star, that Messrs. Overbaugh and Draughon have rented the Fayetteville Hotel for $950 per annum, from March 1st, and are ready to receive guests. They intend to keep a first-class house.

The Hibernian Association of Wilmington is making extensive preparations for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day—the 17th. The Hon. John Dawson will present the society with an elegant Irish flag on that day.

Bernard, of the Wilmington Star, recommends that the gorillas of the Convention immediately put on crape, as a mark of respect for the memory of their relative who perished at the burning of Barnum's Museum.

Messrs. S. H. Hackett and A. M. Moore have retired from the editorial staff of the Edenton Transcript. Mr. Brenan will continue in charge of the paper.

Why is McDonald of Chatham like a chicken with his comb cut?

Because Mac's comb was cut when the Rads refused to send him to *Chic*-ago.

Pen and Ink Sketches.

The Washington corrrespondent of the New York Herald thus sketches the members of the Impeachment Committee;

Mr. Boutwell, the chairman of the committee, has run through various offices in his native State of Massachusetts, reaching the Gubernatorial chair, and during three successive Congresses has been identified with the most extreme measures of the body of which he is a member. A lawyer by profession, a Puritan by discipline, and a radical in principle, with no extraordinary depth of learning nor brilliancy of intellect, he still possesses that which covers a multitude of deficiencies—energy, resolution and a fearlessness in the pursuit of his own convictions of right, either of which qualifies him eminently for the leadership in the preparation of articles of impeachment.

"Old Thad," to whom properly belongs the position held by Mr. Boutwell, by the infirmities of age has been compelled to take a second position on the committee, though in the weight of his opinion will not stop short of a most radical consummation of the measure, the success of which is in a great measure due to his perseverance.

Mr. Bingham is unquestionably the jurist of the committee. From the printer's case he turned his attention to the legal profession, and for three years held the position of District Attorney in the State of Ohio. In 1863 he was the chairman of the Board of Managers on the part of the House of Representatives in the case of Judge West H. Humphreys, impeached of high treason. He was United States District Judge of the Southern District of Florida, and after holding several other judicial positions under the government, was Special Judge Advocate in the trial of the assassination conspirators in 1865. With a wide range of experience and legal learning, this gentleman combines great force of eloquence as a debater.

Mr. Wilson, with a career less eminent than the former, ranks among the first lawyers of the House of Representatives. As Chairman of the Judiciary committee, he has justly earned the reputation of a fair and impartial exponent of questions of a legal character. He is deliberate in action and unswayed by passion. As a speaker, he is more impressive than eloquent, and more logical than rhetorical.

Mr. Logan, though a lawyer by profession, has passed the greater portion of his career in political or military life. Both in the Mexican and the late war he was distinguished for his gallantry, and from Colonel he arose to Major General, commanding the veterans of Grant's old Army of the Tennessee. He is a ready speaker, and a most determined supporter of the policy of Congress. As Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, he wields an influence reaching throughout the entire Northern States. On the question of impeachment, he favors prompt and decisive action, and will not fail to spur up any dilatory tendency on the part of his colleagues.

Messrs. Julian and Ward are both lawyers by education. In the business of the House they barely take part in the proceedings, except in the line of business.

The "World" gives election returns from fifty-two towns in New York, which in 1866, gave a Radical majority of 3,044; in 1867, they returned a Democratic majority of 77, which at the late town elections was increased to 691. Similar gains throughout the State would add 20,000 to the Democratic majority of last fall.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 4th instant, at the residence of John L. Stone, Esq., by Rev. T. H. Pritchard, Mr. HENRY ZULAUF to Miss SARAH ANN JOHNSON.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

(Composed of the Counties of Edgecombe, Wilson, Wayne, Duplin, Onslow, Jones, Lenoir, Carteret, Craven, Greene and Pitt.)

MASS MEETING OF THE CONSERVATIVE PEOPLE AND NOMINATING CONVENTION FOR CONGRESS, AT GOLDSBORO, N. C., ON FRIDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH, 1868.

There will be a Convention of those Delegates chosen by the counties above named to represent them in the Conservative Convention, which assembled at Raleigh, on the 5th of February, (and such additional number of delegates as those counties may appoint,) at Goldsboro on Friday, 20th of March, 1868, to nominate a candidate for Congress and appoint delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

The Executive Committees in the counties are earnestly requested to cause to be enrolled all qualified voters favorable to the Conservative cause, and to use every legitimate and honorable means to reject the Constitution which will be submitted to the people at an early day, and maintain the supremacy of the white race. *In this crisis North Carolina expects every man to do his duty.*

State Exec. Com., 2nd District. } HENRY R. BRYAN, Ch'n. GEORGE V. STRONG. THOS. S. KENAN.

THE HOLDEN RECORD.

Good government, the real welfare of the Republican Party and every conceivable interest of the

"GOOD OLD NORTH STATE,"

demand the defeat of

W. W. HOLDEN.

To do this the undersigned calls on *every honest man in the State for aid and encouragement.*

He will Edit and Publish a Weekly ILLUSTRATED CAMPAIGN PAPER, at the low price of

FIFTY CENTS DURING THE CAMPAIGN,

in Raleigh, N. C., entitled

THE HOLDEN RECORD.

The first copy of which will be issued the 12th of March next, or earlier, should the cuts be received from New York.

☞ Every voter in the State must have a copy of this paper.

Again, the undersigned calls on every man who loves his country, and is desirous of permanent peace and prosperity, to aid him in hurling from political life forever this miscrable sinner against the true Republican Interests of the State and Nation. Address

H. H. HELPER,
Feb. 28, 1868—d26,tf Raleigh, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1868.

M. B. Royster *vs.* T. H. Snow.—Attachment.

In this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is a non-resident, *it is ordered* that advertisement be made in the North Carolinian for six weeks, for said defendant to appear and plead, or judgment will be entered according to law. J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
Feb. 28, 1868.—oaw6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

Court of Please & Quarter Sessions Feb'y Term, 1868.

John A. Moore *vs.* James V. Moore, Attachment.

In this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is a non-resident, *it is ordered* that advertisement be made in the North Carolinian, a new-paper published in Raleigh, for six weeks, for said defendant to appear and plead, or judgment will be entered according to law. J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
feb 28-oaw6w.

PIANO TUNING!

The agent of the firm of Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, is now in town, and will be pleased to attend to any business in his line.

All should avail themselves of this rare and reliable opportunity. Orders may be left with Prof. Hanson, at the Post Office, or at the Exchange Hotel. F. W. WALTER.
Raleigh, Feb. 27, 1868. 25—d3tpd.

THE ROANOKE NEWS,

Published at WELDON, N. C.

JORDAN STONE, Editor.
STONE & UZZELL, Proprietors.

A Semi-Weekly Conservative paper, devoted to News, Miscellany, and general reading matter—a fine advertising medium, being at the junction of all the Railroads, going East, North, West and South, and having a back country rich in products.

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For Lieutenant Governor:
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of New Hanover.

For Attorney General:
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of Wake.

For Superintendent of Public Works:
GEN. SAM'L. F. PATTERSON,
of Caldwell.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
REV. B. CRAVEN,
of Randolph.

For Secretary of State:
ROBERT W. BEST,
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For Auditor of Accounts:
S. W. BURGIN,
of Buncombe.

For Public Treasurer:
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For Chief Justice of North Carolina:
RICHMOND M. PEARSON.

For Associate Justices of the Supreme Court:
WILL. H. BATTLE, of Orange,
EDWIN G. READE, of Person,
(and if the number be increased to five,)
MATT. E. MANLY, of Craven,
A. S. MERRIMON, of Buncombe.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District:
DAVID A. BARNES,
of Northampton.

Second District:
E. J. WARREN,
of Beaufort.

Third District:
GEORGE V. STRONG,
of Wayne.

Fourth District:
WILLIAM S. DEVANE,
of New Hanover.

Fifth District:
RALPH P. BUXTON,
of Cumberland.

Sixth District:
ROBT. B. GILLIAM,
of Granville.

Seventh District:
THOMAS RUFFIN, JR.,
of Alamance.

Eighth District:
FRANCIS E. SHOBER,
of Rowan.

Ninth District:
WILLIAM M. SHIPP,
of Lincoln.

Tenth District:
ANDERSON MITCHELL,
of Iredell.

Eleventh District:
JOHN L. BAILEY,
of Buncombe.

Twelfth District:
ALLEN T. DAVIDSON,
of Macon.

NOMINATIONS FOR WAKE COUNTY.

For the Senate:
MOSES A. BLEDSOE.

For the House of Commons:
COL. JNO. P. H. RUSS.
REUBEN FLEMING.
JESSE A. NORRISS.
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R. K. FERRELL.

For Superior Court Clerk:
QUENTIN BUSBEE.

For County Court Clerk:
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Grocers and Commission Merchants, (Store formerly occupied by Hill, Warren & Co.,) No. 123, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va., will give their personal attention to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco and all other Produce entrusted to their care, and prompt returns made. Constantly on hand a good supply of Bagging, Rope and Fertilizers. We are prepared to fill orders for the celebrated Arrow Tie for Bailing Cotton.

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J. H. HERBERT, late of Halifax County, N. C.
to Mar 14

COMMERCIAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Markets.

NEW YORK, March 6.

Cotton dull and drooping at 25. Flour 5 to 10c better. Pork dull at $24.85. Lard heavy at 15@16. Spirits turpentine quiet at 75 to 77. Rosin steady—strained and common $3.50. Gold 41¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—Noon.

Cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales of 10,000 bales. Sales of the week 77,000.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—Afternoon.

Cotton irregular, but not quotably changed. Total afloat for Liverpool 230,000 bales, including 115,000 American.

WILMINGTON, March 6.

Spts. turpentine closed firm at 67. Rosins steady; strained $2.40; low No. 1, $3. Cotton quiet and nominal—middling 23. Tar firm at $2.30.

BALTIMORE, March 6.

Cotton firm at 25. Flour firm; good super fine in demand. Wheat firm. Provisions quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 6,—P. M.

Cotton closed irregular at about middling 9¼. Orleans 10¼, sales of 10,000 bales.

NEW YORK, March 6.

Cotton opened dull, a shade lower; closed steadier under better Liverpool advices; sales of 4,000 bales at 24½@25, closed at 25. Flour 10@15c better. Pork heavy, lower; new $24.60, old $23.30. Lard lower, 14½@15¼. Spirits turpentine 72½@73. Rosin $3.25. Sixty-two coupons, 10¼. Georgia 7's 82¼; Virginia 6's 52; North Carolina 6's 63@64. Gold 41¼. Sterling dull, 9¼.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Reported by
Douglas Bell, Grocer & Com. Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Apples,	6 50@ 8 00
Bacon, Country	16@21
" Baltimore	15@17
Beef on Hoof	10@15
" Nett	10@20
Butter	30@50
Cotton	18@19
Corn	$1 30@135
Coffee	24@50
Eggs	20@25
Flour	12@18
Fodder	1 25@1 50
Guano	$100@$110 per ton
Herrings	$6@$9
Hides—Green	8c per lb
" Dry	12½@15
Hay	75@$1 00
Lard	18@20
Meal	1 35@1 50
Molasses	55@$1 00
Mullets, per barrel,	8 00@00 00
Nails	7½@10
Onions,	8 50@10 50
Potatoes—Irish	6 50@ 7 00
" Sweet,	75@1 00
Peas	1 50@1 75
Rags	4½@5
Salt	3 00@4 25
Sugar	12 @19½
Tea	$2 00@$2 25
Tallow	10@12½
Vinegar	40@75
Whiskey	2 25@$5 00

MONEY MARKET.

Reported by
John G. Williams & Company, Bankers,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Gold,	138
Silver,	133
Exchange on New York,	¼
Old Coupons,	42
North Carolina Railroad Coupons,	93
Old Sixes,	53

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of North Carolina,	50
" Cape Fear,	27
" Charlotte,	29
" Lexington,	Old 19, New 10
Graham,	24
" Roxborough,	60
" Wadesborough,	25½
" Thomasville,	55
" Wilmington,	26
" Commerce,	17
" Washington,	8
" Fayetteville,	11
" Clarendon,	4
" Yanceyville,	7
Miners' and Planters' Bank,	38
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough,	12@27
Commercial Bank, Wilmington,	26
Merchants' Bank, Newbern,	65
Greensborough Mutual,	5
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	18
Georgia "	20

STOCKS:

Raleigh & Gaston R. R.	38@40
Raleigh Gas Light Co.	125
Raleigh Nat. Bank	100
North Carolina R. R.	25 nominal

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W. MERRELL, Agent,
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PROSPECTUS.

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A DAILY,

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EDITORS.

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Its Editors believe and teach that this is a

WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT,

FRAMED BY THE BRAINS, AND

WON BY THE BLOOD OF WHITE MEN,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHITE MEN,

AND THAT IT SHOULD BE

CONTROLLED BY WHITE MEN ONLY.

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W. A. DUGGAN, M. D.,
E. BARNES, M. D.,
R. W. RING, M. D.,
S. WOODARD, M. D.

January 7th, 1868.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with the above named Physicians, and they are all gentlemen of respectability and standing in this community.

T. C. DAVIS, Mayor of Wilson, N. C.
January 11th, 1868.

ROSADALIS WILL CURE THE WORST CASES OF SCROFULA. READ THE STATEMENT BELOW, AND DESPAIR NOT.

WILSON COUNTY, Sept. 10, 1867.

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Dear Sir—My youngest daughter, aged five years, has been dreadfully afflicted with Scrofula nearly all her life. I tried a great many Physicians, but without relieving her much; in fact, most of them said there was no hope of cure.—During the last Spring she was worse than ever, her body and limbs being covered with sores and blotches—with face and eyes badly ulcerated and swollen. Whilst in this condition, I was advised by Dr. L. A. Stith to try your Rosadalis. I at once procured three bottles, and commenced giving it to her. *The effect was magical. In less than a month,* to my great astonishment, *she was entirely well.*

I am, sir,
Yours, with respect and gratitude,
W. W. BURNETT.

ROSADALIS CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WILSON, N. C., Sept. 15, 1867.

DR. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir:—In 1862 my son, now aged five years, was vaccinated with what proved to be impure matter, which completely destroyed his health. He has been afflicted with an inveterate and extremely troublesome *Eruption of the Skin,* sometimes breaking out in sores, &c. Rosadalis was prescribed by my family physician—Dr. A. D. Moore. After taking it a few weeks, my son became and remains *entirely well.* Yours truly,
J. B. DANIEL.

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This is to certify that I was *cured of Chronic Liver Complaint* by Dr. Lawrence's Rosadalis, after having been confined to my bed and house for a long time, and trying various medicines without benefit.

I know of several others in this County, *cured* through the use of the Rosadalis, and it can be found in nearly every house in my neighborhood, and they all praise it as a great medicine.

THOMAS THORN.
Greene county, August 14, 1867.

ROSADALIS IS A POTENT REMEDY IN ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.

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January 30tf

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Refer to Ex Gov. H. T. Clark, Tarboro', N. C. J. J. B. Pender, Esq., Tarboro', N. C.; Dr. Thos D. Hogg, Raleigh, N. C..... to may 29.

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40 YEARS.
Deems' Southern Hepatic Pills, are made and sold by the discoverer, that old and well-tried remedy for all diseases caused by *DISEASED LIVER*, which is attended with all the symptoms of Consumptions. In 1825 the Discoverer was reduced to a mere skeleton, and was pronounced by three of the most skillful physicians of one of our largest cities, to be in an advanced stage of Consumption, and beyond cure. He then began to try experiments on himself, and after many efforts discovered (by the help of an Indian) the remedy which wrought in him a perfect cure. He is now in the 78th year of his age, and at this advanced stage of life retains an excellent constitution. In 32 years itinerating in the ministry, he has seen more than a thousand persons, who were given up to die of Consumption as beyond cure, dragging out a miserable existence, not knowing what ailed them, they were cured by these Hepatic Pills, and afterwards enjoyed the most perfect health.

There is in these Pills a peculiar combination with an article which has probably never before been used as a medicine. They are highly strengthening, and mild in their action on the bowels. In the preparation of these very superior and excellent Pills, no cost or trouble is spared to insure the greatest possible degree of perfection, in point of utility, excellence and comfort; the advantage in these Pills, therefore, is that a cure must be radical and complete, without the necessity of incorporating such drugs into our Pills as to break down the system in one part to remove the disease in another, and leave the patient to groan under worse diseases than heretofore. Where these Pills are known, especially in the Southern States, where they have been used so extensively, they need no recommendation, their merits are so well known by their results, which has given them a reputation that has brought them into great demand. They are therefore destined to be, at no distant day, the only remedy recognized and used by the people where billious diseases are so prevalent.

They can be sent to any point in the United States by mail or express.

Price:—25 cents per box, $2 50 per doz. By the gross, $18. The cash must either accompany the order for the Medicine, or it will be sent C. O. D. Address G. W. DEEMS,
tf 28 Calhoun street, Baltimore, Md.

WILMINGTON.

HAAS & CO.,
Manufacturers of Men and Boy's Clothing, Front Street, near Market, (Hedrick & Ryan's old Stand,) Wilmington, N. C.
Manufactory 839 Market St., Philadelphia.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, &c. Clothing made to order. to July 27.

J. VAN SICKLE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars, No. 12 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C. to jan'y 2.

GEORGE A. PECK,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Paints, Agricultural Implements, &c., No. 15 S. Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nails—all numbers,
Hollow-ware, Cutlery,
Axes—Club, Timber and Boxing.
Plows—Nos 6, 10, 11, 45, 50, 55, 60, Eagle A. & O.
Feed Cutters, Corn shellers.
Together with a full assortment of Builders' Hardware, Files, &c, which I offer very low to cash buyers.
to jan. 22.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!
Great Reduction in Prices to Cash Buyers! The Largest and best assortment and stock in the State. Cotton and Naval Stores taken in Exchange for Goods Geo. Z. French,
10 South Front Street,
to Jan 29. Wilmington, N. C.

COX, PARMALEE & DIVINE,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
Office in Flanner's Building, North Water Street, near the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Depot.
R. M. Cox.
Chas. Parmalee.
to April 9. John F. Divine.

D. A. SMITH,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Mattresses, Wall Paper, Window Curtains, Shades, etc.—Knock-Down Furniture, for Country Trade, at the lowest prices. Doors, Sash and Blinds, in great variety, always on hand. Houses papered at the shortest notice. North Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. to mar 20.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
Commission Merchants, and Importers of Coffee, Sugar and Molasses, Wilmington, N. C.
Will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care, and make liberal cash advances on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and other country Produce for sale or shipment.
All Consignments covered by Insurance from date of shipment,
Agents for E. F. Coe's Super Phosphate of Lime.
Agents for Dupont's Powder.
to March 6.

ASSETS, $17,000,000 00.
With an income over
$6,500,000 00
Surplus assets, deducting liabilities, over
$6,000,000 00.
The CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, was organized in 1846, and now has over
55,000 POLICIES,
in force, being a larger number than any other Company in the world.
Its Net Assets are larger than any other Company.
Dividends have averaged over 50 per cent, and a credit of one-half the premium is given, which, in case of death is cancelled by anticipated dividends.
The interest received, during the past ten years, has more than paid its losses.
ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE BY THEIR TERMS.
and no extra charge made, except only where the risk is extra hazardous;
No Notes are required after the fourth year - Dividends paying half the premium thereafter,
No Deduction of Notes—No Assessment.
Assurance can be effected in all the forms desired.
SAM'L. DOUGLAS WAIT,
General Agent N. C.,
Raleigh.
Jan. 30-tf.

THE INDICATOR,
A Weekly twenty-eight column paper, devoted to Literature, Morality, Politics, Agriculture and General News, is published at Warrenton, N. C.
Rev. T. B. KINGSBURY.....Editor.
W. F. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.
1. It contains excellent literary selections from the best European and American sources.
2. It furnishes good matter from leading agricultural journals.
3. It gives the latest market reports, including Liverpool, New York, Baltimore, Petersburg and Norfolk.
4. It contains a good deal of interesting news matter, embracing political, personal and scientific.
5. It pays special attention to the publication of important current State items.
6. In politics, it is thoroughly independent, and is devoted to the best interests of the South. It is a white man's paper.
Price $3 a year; $1.50 for six months.
Feb22-tf

EXCELSIOR!
ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Exhibits Assets to the 1st January 1868,
$8,000,000.
While the Annual Income for the year closed reachen $5,000,000, and 16,000 New Policies Issued.
THE ÆTNA was Chartered in 1819, and is an Old and Reliable Institution, and has no superior.
Losses Paid in the last Forty-seven years, over $17,485,894 71.
This Company pays losses promptly. Has no restriction to travelling or residing in any part of the United States. Is paying an
ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 50 PER CENT.
to her members. No other Company has lower rates, or gives any "peculiar advantages" in reality.
Office of the Agency, over the store of Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co. Those contemplating Insurance will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber.
Dr. W. H. McKee, W. H. CROW, Gen'l Ag't,
Examining Physician, Raleigh, N. C.
Jan30-1m.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS. The Grafton Mineral Paint Co., are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest and most Durable Paint in use; two coats well put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriage and Car-makers, Pails and Wooden-ware, Agricultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels and Ships' Bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Shingle Roofs, (it being Fire and Water proof,) Floor Oil Cloths, [one Manufacturer having used 5000 lbs. the past year,] and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity, and adhesiveness. Price $6 per bbl. of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint. Address
DANIEL BIDWELL,
to May 9 254 Pearl Street, N. Y.

HO FOR WATSON'S GALLERY.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Ferreotypes, Gems, &c., &c., all executed with neatness and dispatch; also old Daguerreotypes copied and colored to Nature. J. W. WATSON,
Feb 17-tf Fayetteville st., Raleigh, N. C.

NORFOLK.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS!
Get the best. The UNIVERSAL COTTON GIN AND CONDENSER,—Horace L. Emery's Patent. Manufactured exclusively by
HORACE L. EMERY & SON,
Albany Agricultural Works, Albany, N. Y.
☞ Send for a Circular.

WARREN & WOODHOUSE, Agents,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
No. 8 Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of Warren's celebrated
COMBINED COTTON, CORN, TOBACCO and VEGETABLE PLOW,
IRON TURNER PLOW AND SCRAPER,
Patented June 18th, 1867.
This is the greatest labor saving implement, for its cost, yet offered to the planter.
Agents for Bickford & Huffman's world renowned WHEAT DRILL, with GUANO AND GRASS SEED ATTACHMENT, and for F. F. SMITH'S Patent Cast CAST STEEL PLOW.
For circulars or information, address
WARREN & WOODHOUSE,
to Aug. 24 Norfolk, Va.

J. D. GALE,
Importer and Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Guns and Pistols, Wagon Material, Iron, &c.
No. 17 East Side Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
Having purchased of Messrs. E. J. GRIFFITH & CO., their entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., and adding thereto by recent purchases from first hands, I beg leave to inform my friends and the public generally, that I am now prepared to fill their order on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city, and solicit a share of their patronage.
☞ GIVE ME A CALL.
J. D. GALE,
No. 17 East Side Market Square,
Sign of the Pad-Lock, Norfolk, Va.

The undersigned have this day sold to Mr. Jas. D. Gale, their stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., at No. 17 East Side Market Square. In retiring from the retail trade, they return hearty thanks to their friends for the substantial evidences of their good will, and ask for their successor the same kind consideration and regard.
E. J. GRIFFITH & CO.
to Aug. 24.

A. WRENN,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Carriages, Harness and Saddlery, No. 13 Union Street, Norfolk Va.
We keep constantly on hand a large number of Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, Sulkies, etc.
We will sell open Buggies from $145 to $225. Top Buggies from $210 to $325. Rockaways from $165 to $300.
Our stock of Carriage Material is likewise very large and complete, such as Springs, Axels, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, Bolts, Bands, Trimmings, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please, and to which we particularly invite the attention of country dealers. We respectfully invite an examination of our stock.
to March 16.

CHEEK, CAPEHART & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 35 Commerce Street, Norfolk, Va.
A supply of Pure Peruvian Guano and other Fertilizers, Rope, Bagging, Groceries and Liquors, kept constantly on hand.
W. H. Cheek.
W. E. Capehart.
C. Capehart.
to May 24.

BERKLEY, MILLAR & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions, 16 West Main Street, next to Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va.
L. Berkley.
W. M. Millar.
J. W. Grandy.
to May 24. Formerly of N. C.

LATEST NEWS TO THE FARMERS OF North Carolina.
Your attention is called to my large stock of Agricultural Implements, Iron Steel, &c., &c.
Corn and Cotton Planters, Corn Shellers, Hay, Shuck and Corn Stalk Cutters, Fan Mills, Plows, of every kind, Harrows and Cultivators, Spades, Shovels Forks, Brier Hooks, Iron Axles, Springs, Cart & Wagon Boxes, &c.
I call particular attention to Billup's Centreboard Cotton Scraper, and to Billup's Dixie Plow. The first is warranted to be the best Scraper ever yet invented, and the Farmers are requested to test its merits in connection with any other kind. The Dixie Plow is freer from choking than any other yet made; will pass through the ground with less power, and do better work than any other kind. This is no vain boast. 'Tis easy to claim superiority; hence I ask a trial.
If Farmers are not satisfied, the money will be refunded.
C. BILLUPS.
Agricultural Implements, Seed, Iron and Steel Warehouse No. 11 W. Water Street, Norfolk.
Jan. 30-tf.

DAVIS & BROTHER,
Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, and Agents for Carolina Belle Scotch Snuff, and various grades of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.
Keep constantly on hand a full stock of Sugar and Coffee, Flour, Lard, Bacon, Candles, Family and Fancy Soaps, Cheese, Butter, Fish, Pork, Salt, Candy, Buckets, Brooms, Shot, Powder, and many other articles, to complete the assortment usually found in a Jobbing Grocery House.
Any consignment will have especial attention.
No. 24 Roanoke Dock, Norfolk, Va.
to April 17.

RICHMOND.

ALLAN & JOHNSON,
SEED GROWERS AND DEALERS,
1506 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA.
Descriptive Catalogues for Spring of 1868 now ready, and will be forwarded to any one applying for them.
Particular attention paid to sending SEEDS BY MAIL.
Upon the receipt of Catalogue price, we will forward any Seeds ordered, and guarantee their safe delivery. For PEAS, BEANS, CORN, and other heavy Seeds, 8 cents per lb. must be added to the remittance to pay postage.
There is special Postal arrangement for transmitting seeds by mail, and for all packages not weighing over four pounds it is the safest and most expeditious way of obtaining them. Larger quantities will be forwarded according to instructions.
Remittances by check payable to order, by Post Office draft, or in registered letters are at our risk.
Send for Catalogues, and address
ALLAN & JOHNSON,
Box 438, Richmond, Va.
To February 22.

ETTINGER & EDMOND,
Established in October, 1850, manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Engines and Saw Mills, Steam Fire Engines, Mill Work, Castings, of all kinds, Tobacco Fixtures and Railroad Works.
Cary Street, below Fifteenth, Richmond, Va.
to March 1

EDUCATIONAL.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,
Mebanesville, N. C.
The Spring Term of the Session of 1868 begin March 4th.
Course of Instruction:—Classical, Mathematical and Commercial. Address
to March 1. Col. Wm. Bingham.

TEACHERS.—Two young ladies of good family educated at Salem, North Carolina, with one year's experience in teaching, wish situations as teachers in private families or public institutions. They can teach the English branches, Music, and the rudiments of French and Latin. Apply to Mrs. M. E. Phillips, Jackson, Northampton county, N. C. i-1-5t.

SELECT MALE SCHOOL,
Warren County, N. C.
The Sixth Session of this School will commence January 16th, 1868, and continue twenty weeks.
TUITION.
Classics, $25 00
Elementary Branches, 20 00
Board, (including everything except lights and towels,) 80 00
Terms: One half in advance, the remainder at the close of the Session.
No deduction made except in cases of protracted sickness.
Pupils are requested to be present at the commencement of the Session.
Location healthy; neighborhood pleasant.
☞ Pupils will be met at Littleton Depot, if requested. Address,
JOHN GRAHAM, Principal,
Or, Rev. C. M. Cook,
to July 1. Warrenton, N. C.

WILSON FEMALE SEMINARY,
AT WILSON, N. C.
FACULTY:
Rev. William Hooper, Belles Lettres, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. J. DeBerniere Hooper, Languages and English Criticism. Thos C. Hooper, Mathematics and Natural Science Richard Goerdeler, Music.
The Boarding Department will be conducted by one of the Principals.
For particular information, apply to
Messrs. HOOPER, Principals.
The business concerns of the Seminary are in the hands of J. DeB. HOOPER,
to Proprietor.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!
A situation as teacher of the higher English branches, by a young lady with ten years' experience in teaching. Would be glad of a situation as an assistant in an Academy, or of a neighborhood school, or family school. She brings good testimonials as an excellent teacher, and of one who is apt to teach, and whose heart is in the work. Will accept a salary suitable to the times, as she is without a home or parent to assist her.
Apply immediately for name and address at
Jan 22, tf. THIS OFFICE.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
The Spring Session will open on Monday, the 17th of February, and continue twenty weeks. Board and tuition, exclusive of lights and washing, $95 per session of twenty weeks. Pupils will be charged only from time of entrance. No deduction from tuition will be allowed, except in cases of protracted sickness. We have a corps of experienced and successful teachers. Ornamental Branches and Music moderate. For particulars, address E. W. ADAMS,
i-1-dcaw till mar 1. President.

BOARDING HOUSE IN FRANKLINTON.
The Schools, both Male and Female, will soon commence, and I am prepared to furnish every convenience and accommonation for 10 or 12 boarders, usually found in a first class boarding house. Terms—$12½ per month—half in advance. For further particulars, address
MRS. ANN COGGIN,
tf Franklinton, N. C.

WILSON MALE ACADEMY,
WILSON, N. C.
The Spring Session will begin on the second Monday in January. Address
G. W. Arrington,
to Principal.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.
The Seaboard Inland Air Line, Via Portsmouth, Va., is now prepared to ship Spirits Turpentine to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, its steamers having bern arranged for that purpose.
This Air Line Route, from the fact of its avoiding transshipment from one Steamer to another, to which other lines are subject, and being the direct line between the Carolinas and the Northern Cities, with daily communication to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and to Boston a Steamer every five days, offers great facilities for shipping, and is in advance of all other routes from three to five days and at as low rates.
In shipping from the Northern Cities, or from Carolina, be careful to ship via Portsmouth, and by the Steamship Lines connecting with and forming part of this Route.
From Boston, Merchants and Miner's Line, E. Sampson, Agent, end Central Wharf.
From New York, Old Dominion Steamship Company, Pier 37, North river, M. L. McCready President, Office 187 Greenwich street.
From Philadelphia, Clyde Steamers, 14 South Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent.
Annamessic Line, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, J. L. Wilson, Agent.
From Baltimore, Bay Line Steamers, foot of Union Dock, R. L. Poor, Agent.
All claims for loss, damage, or overcharge, promptly settled by applying to
Jas. McCarrick, Trace Agent,
Seaboard Inland Air Line, Portsmouth, Va.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay Line, having been consolidated under one Management from Weldon to Baltimore, offer greater facilities to shippers of freight to and from Baltimore than any other line, and guarantees safety of freight and prompt settlement of all claims.
E. G. Ghio,
Sup't Trans'n, S. & R. R.
W. C. Smith, Supt' Bay Line Steamers.
to Mar 4

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!
Chas. M. Stieff, Manufacturer of 1st Premium Grand and Square Pianos, Factories, 84 and 86 Camden St., and 45 and 47 Perry St. Office and Wareroom, No. 7 N. Liberty St., above Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
All of our Pianos are of the New Style, with the Agraffe Treble and Ivory Fronts, and have all the latest improvements. Warranted for five years.
Second Hand Pianos and Parlor Organs always on hand from $50 to $300.
I respectfully refer to the following persons who have our Pianos in use:
Gen. Robt. E. Lee, Lexington, Va.; Gen. Robt. Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.; Wm. F. Mercer, Weeks B. Parker, James R. Thigpen, John W. Johnson, A. Braswell, Dr. G. C. Sugg, Mrs. M. M. Oates and John Thorp, of Edgecombe; G. A. Selby, Wilson, N. C., and Rev. C. B. Riddick, Kittrell Springs, N. C.
A call is solicited. Terms liberal. tf.

OLD HOUSE KEEPERS, NEW BEGINNERS, and others, will find it greatly to their advantage to make their purchases of CORTLAN & CO., 216 and 218 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md., who import and manufacture the Goods offered by them, and are therefore enabled to sell them at the lowest possible prices.
Housekeeping Articles of every description, from the most ordinary of Kitchen Utensils, to the richest Table and Parlor Ornaments.
CORTLAN & CO.,
Importers of Family Hardware, Plated Goods, China, Glass, Bronzes, Clocks, Fancy Ornaments, Table Cutlery, &c.;
Manufacturers of Block Tin, Japanned Wares, &c., and
Dealers in Wooden Ware, Baskets, Brushes, Mats, &c., &c. [to sep 7.
Baltimore, Md.

NORFOLK.

FURNITURE,
CARPETINGS, PAPER-HANGINGS,
CHAIRS, BEDDING,
OIL CLOTH, MATTINGS, RUGS,
WINDOW SHADES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
S. A. STEVENS,
Johnson's Hall,
MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

We call special attention to our Fine Stock of
PAPER-HANGINGS,
CORNICES AND CURTAIN GOODS.
Our stock of the above goods is one of the most
COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE
South of New York. It embraces all grades and the most
RECENT STYLES.
Our prices are as low as can be purchased North, and we most respectfully solicit a call. We hold out extra inducements to Country Merchants, and we can fill orders on the most accommodating terms.

OUR CARPET AND OIL CLOTH DEPARTMENT
is on the lower floor—our store being 30 feet wide and 175 feet deep, and our stock comprises all grades of goods in this line, from the very cheapest Domestic to the very finest Brussels or Velvet Carpeting. We can offer especial inducements to Merchants—we will sell Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., as low as any house in the country. We have our goods manufactured especially for us with particular regard to the style and quality best suited to our trade.
Our stock of
FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTH
is the finest in this State. We have constantly on hand all widths, from 18 inches wide to 24 feet wide.

OUR FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS
are on the second floor. Our main room is the Hall, which is the handsomest and largest exhibition room in the South. It is 150 feet long by 60 feet wide. There we display the greatest variety of Household Furniture to be found South of Philadelphia, and we guarantee to compete in price, style and quality of work with any house in the country.

We call especial notice to our
PAPER-HANGING AND WINDOW SHADE DEPARTMENT.
We are constantly in receipt of all the west designs of both Foreign and Domestic Papers.

BORDERS AND FIRE SCREENS, SHADES,
constantly on hand and made to order.

Our facilities for business are unsurpassed by any house, either North or South, and we invite the attention of housekeepers and the trade to our establishment, as we feel confident they will not fail to satisfy themselves that the above goods can be purchased on as favorable terms as at the North. Very Respectfully,
S. A. STEVENS,
Johnson's Hall, Main St., Norfolk, Va.
to July 24.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NORTH CAROLINA. We have completed our Stock of China, Glass and Queensware for the Fall Trade, and are now ready to offer inducements to the Merchants of North Carolina to buy their supplies in Norfolk. We are prepared to sell as low as similar goods can be bought in any market North of us, thereby saving the cost of freight, and avoiding the risk of breakage by frequent handling. We invite the trade to call and see us.
Martin & Rogers,
Importers and Dealers in China, Glass and Queensware, No. 37 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.
tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE WESTERN VINDICATOR.
On or before the 1st of March, prox., the undersigned will commence the publication of a weekly newspaper bearing the above title, in the town of Rutherfordton, N. C.
The Western Vindicator, as its name signifies, will be devoted to the support of Western interests and the dissemination of useful intelligence, selected with especial reference to the wants of the section it will labor to represent.
Politically, it will, for the present, adhere to no party organization; but will give a cheerful support to all measures looking to the speedy restoration of the Union, the preservation of the Constitution *intact*, the supremacy of the white race, and the perpetuity of Republican liberty in America.
The "Vindicator" will have a larger circulation in Rutherford, Polk and Cleaveland counties than any other newspaper. Advertising rates low.
Terms—$2 per annum.
R. A. SHOTWELL,
Feb 11-tf. Rutherfordton, N. C.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

INCORPORATED IN MAY, 1819.

ASSETS, on *January 1st*, 1868, $8,000,000.

ANNUAL INCOME FOR THE YEAR PAST, $5,000,000.

NEW POLICIES ISSUED IN 1867 *WAS* 16,000.

THIS OLD AND WELL-TRIED INSTITUTION IS COMMENDED TO THE CONFIDENCE OF the American people by the fact that during its entire history all of its contracts and payment of losses has been promptly and honorably paid to the amount of $17,485,894 71, and notwithstanding this large amount paid, the Company has now more than One Million of Dollars above liabilities, and are paying back to her members 50 per cent. dividends. And what has been done in the past can be secure confidence for the future. No Company whatever does more or better for its members than the Ætna. Those contemplating this mode of providing for their loved ones will find it to their interest to call at the Office, over the store of Messrs. Tucker & Co.
WM. H. CROW, General Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.
Dr. W. H. McKEE, Examining Physician.
February 15, 1868. 15—dtf.

RALEIGH.

JOHN NICHOLS.
JOHN C. GORMAN. JOHN B. NEATHERY.
NICHOLS, GORMAN & NEATHERY,
PRACTICAL
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
BINDERS AND
BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
The proprietors of this popular establishment (one of the most complete in the south) give their entire attention to the prompt and artistic execution of
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
Their stock of
PLAIN AND FANCY PAPERS, CARD
&c., is large and varied, and having been purchased at wholesale prices, for cash, can be furnished their patrons much cheaper than the same material can be bought from retail dealers.
ATTORNEYS,
CONSTABLES,
CLERKS,
and SHERIFFS
furnished at short notice with BLANKS of every description; also
MINUTE DOCKETS,
TRIAL DOCKETS,
EXECUTION DOCKETS,
MARRIAGE REGISTERS,
ADMINISTRATOR'S BOND BOOKS,
GUARDIAN BOND BOOKS,
TAX BOOKS, &c., &c.,
Ruled to any pattern and Bound to order.
SCHOOL and COLLEGE CATALOGUES,
CIRCULARS, REPORTS, DIPLOMAS
etc., gotten up in a tasty style.
OLD BOOKS,
NEWSPAPERS,
MUSIC,
PERIODICALS,
LAW REPORT, etc.,
Bound in any style.
☞ Publishers and Agents for the sale of BATTLE'S DIGEST and PHILLIPS' SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

PLUTO.
The origin of MINT JULEP,
Being the sad Story and Lamentable fate of the fair Minthe.
A HUMOROUS POEM.
A few copies of this popular Poem still on hand.
Sent by mail, post paid on receipt of FIFTY CENTS.
NICHOLS, GORMAN & NEATHERY,
jul .12—tf. Raleigh, N. C.

PETERSBURG.

COCKADE MARBLE AND GRANITE Works, Sycamore Street, (Opposite Gen. Peace,) Petersburg, Va.
The undersigned would return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received from the people of North Carolina, and would respectfully inform them that he has constantly on hand a varied assortment of Grave Stones of finest material and workmanship, at low prices.
Orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
Also deals in Iron and Wire Railings.
☞ A deduction of 10 per cent. on grave stones for Confederate soldiers.
to May 1 Chas. M. Walsh.

B. D. EVANS, (successor to Evans & Godwin) Manufacturer of Tin Ware, Cooking and Heating Stoves, of the most approved patterns. I have just returned from the foundaries, where I selected my Stoves in person, and from a long experience in the business, flatter myself that I can give satisfaction. In a few days I shall have a new Stove, and the best ever offered in this market.
The Great Doty Washing Machine is still the wonder and admiration of all. Send your orders early.
Persons indebted to the late firm must settle, as much longer indulgence cannot be given.
jan 30 tf D. D. Evans.

TODD, PUGH & CO.,
General Grocers & Commission Merchants Petersburg, Va.
Cotton Planters furnished with Bagging and Rope on liberal terms, payable out of the cotton crop.
We are agents for the celebrated Arrow Tie and Painted Iron Band, for baling cotton.
Twenty tons on hand, ready for delivery.
We are also agents for Woolston's Ammoniated Bone Phosphate of Lime.
Bagging and Rope of the best quality always on hand. tf

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